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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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ONE'S WILL.

One day a little wave—indeed, he wasn't naughty,
Though the others tried to hush and keep him still—
Said: "You mustn't think, my comrades, that I'm quarrelsome or haughty,
But I want to be a rainbow, and I will!"

So the sun came shining gladly, and the wind came blowing madly,
And the little wave leaped up to catch the light;
And for half a glorious minute, with only sunshine in it,
He flashed in seven colors on the sight.

So when behind your task the harder ones come trooping,
While the senses only peace and pleasure crave,
And o'er the humdrum work your heavy head is drooping—
Just think you of that rainbow and that wave.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in October St. Nicholas.

PANCAKE SEASON.

When summer days are over
An' the breezes start to blow
That tell us winter's comin',
With its blizzards an' its snow,
I'm always sort o' happy,
For, although it's cold and drear,
I know the syrup's waitin'
An' the pancake season's here.

Delicious, thick and brownish—
Six or seven in a pile—
With good old country butter;
Don't it make a feller smile?
Jus' loses sight o' trouble—
It'll make him want to cheer,
To see those steamin' pancakes
With the syrup settin' near.

Of course, to other people,
Now, they may not seem so sweet,
For different folks have different tastes
Concerning things to eat;
But when a feller rises
After eatin' maybe ten,
He finds himself a-wishin'
He could do it all again!

Now, when the days are short'nin'
An' the lakes begin to freeze,
When winter winds, a-roarin',
Come a-rushin' through the trees,
To me it brings no sorrow—
Nay, it's music to my ear,
For then the syrup's waitin'
An' the pancake season's here.

—Bid Dudley in St. Joseph News.

THEM AND ME.

"O now the fall is cummen fast,
The summer days have went,
And as I set and think my hart
Is full of discontent.

"Why have I got to work out here
With all my mite each day,
When some have privut cars and yots,
And spend thare time in play?

"I haft to cut and shock the corn,
And do the chores, but they
Don't never do a thing excep'
To pass the time away.

"They go to places whar it's cool,
When it's hot in summer time,
And in the winter when it's cold
Hunt up a warmer climb.

"And when they seem to want a thing,
They go ahead and buy it,
If there's annything they'd like to try,
They go ahead and try it.

"I've got to ern the food I eat,
And all the close I wair,
But they have help to lace thare shoes,
And even bresh thare hair.

"They wouldn't even feed thare dogs
The meals I git, I s'pose;
When they git wet they needn't care
If it spoils thare Sunday close.

"Why is it so? Why must I work
When all they do is play?
Did God make them to just have fun,
And me to slave away?

"I wonder if I done some rong,
Away back long ago,
Before the day that I was borned,
And now must labor so?

"I wonder if they done great deeds,
Long, long ago to please
The Lord before their being borned,
And earned thare life of ease?

"My hands is hard, their hands is soft,
Did God say they must be so?
And if he did, why did he? That's
The thing that bothers me so.

"The winter days is coming soon
The summer days have went;
I've got the roomatizum and
Likewise the discontent."

FAR-FETCHED CASE OF RESEMBLANCE

A good story is told of the dean of Manchester, brother of Sir J. W. Maclure, member of the British parliament

BROTHERS RESEMBLE EACH OTHER.

for the Stretford division until the dissolution.

Some little time ago they were both at an important meeting. One of the company approaching the dean said: "I think you and your brother are very much alike, not only in personal appearance, but in other ways."

"Do you?" said the dean, who was a great admirer of his distinguished brother. "I am very pleased to hear you say so. But tell me in what other ways you consider we are alike."

"Well," was the reply, "there are only two easy chairs in the room; he has one and you have the other!"

The dean let his eyeglass drop and smiled all over, but he was speechless—for once.

Sneeze Wood.

Among its many peculiarities South Africa includes the "sneezewood" tree, which takes its name from the fact that one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. Even in planing the wood it will sometimes cause sneezing. No insect, worm or barnacle will touch it. It is very bitter to the taste and its specific gravity is heavier than water. The color is light brown, the grain very close and hard. It is a nice-looking wood, and takes a good polish. For deck work, piers, jetties it is a useful timber, lasting a long while under water.—Building News.

SOME QUEER STUFF CHECKED AS BAGGAGE

"There is only one thing that I have not been asked to check," said a veteran baggagemaster of the Ohio Central to The Blade the other day, in describing the outrageous things which passengers want the railroads to carry as baggage.

"What is that?" inquired The Blade.

"The passenger's wife. You know that the rules of the railroads specify that a passenger is allowed to check 150 pounds as baggage. Originally this was meant to cover only trunks and valises. But it has been stretched to cover a multitude of articles which the passenger claims as baggage. Bicycles are on the public highway as much as a coach, but when the wheelman travels on the railroad his coach is his baggage. Then there is the peddlers' merchandise in boxes, baby carriages and the traveling man's samples.

"No, I have never been asked to check any man's wife, but I will not say that I have never checked one. I often heard suspicious movements in large trunks.

"The other day one of our men on the lower end of the road carried a nice bunch of poultry as baggage. A lady checked a baby carriage from Point Pleasant to Charleston. There was nothing unusual in the appearance of the buggy until it was loaded, then with a loud cackle, a rooster thrust his head out from under the cover. Further investigation proved that several good fat hens were keeping company with Mr. Rooster.

"I do not believe that the lady thought that she was getting anything that did not belong to her. A short time since a lady protested to the Columbus depot agent because a baggageman would not check a basket for her. When asked as to its contents she answered, 'Pups.' She loudly claimed her right to have checked for her 150 pounds, nor would she quietly accept the agent's statement that such did not mean 150 pounds of pups."

CHECKED A BAY CAR RIAGE AND A ROOSTER.

NOT RESTFUL TO THE HUMAN EYES

It seems as though cherished notions were no sooner on an apparently firm foundation than some inconsiderate iconoclast comes along and throws them down says the New York Herald. People have for many years supposed that the color green was restful to human eyes and have been referred to the green grass and green foliag that nature has been so prodigal with for the benefit of wearied vision.

Now, according to a German professor of Berlin, nature wasn't thinking of human eyes when she made her profuse verdant display and that her color scheme was carried out absolutely regardless of the visual needs of humanity. He says that green does not protect the eye and he denies that it has any beneficial effect whatever.

He declares that green paper, green shades, green glasses, green decorations and green umbrellas are all a mistake and that by increasing the green light we are simply provoking a nervous disturbance.

He says that each of the colors tires a different set of nerves of vision and therefore looking at one particular color saves one set of nerves at the expense of another. The best method, he says, is to dim all of the rays of light by smoked or gray glasses, which rest all of the optic nerves.

THE MAID DIDN'T WORK THE GILDED HEIR

The heir of the gilded household had just proposed to the pretty kitchen maid, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. She regarded him with a steady glance as she polished off her rounded arms with a coarse towel.

"I must have every Thursday out," she said.

"Yes," he murmured.

"And every Sunday afternoon."

"Yes."

"And every night as soon as the dinner things are done up."

"Ye-es."

"How many in family?"

"Only you and I."

"Any children?"

"N-n-no."

"Much company?"

"Very little."

"Any furnace to tend?"

"No."

"Hired man to do all the outside work?"

"Yes."

"What make of piano do you use?"

"The Bangaway."

"Let me think. Ah, yes. I shall insist upon having the breakfast-room to receive my beaux in."

"Well, by thunder, you don't get it!" cried the gilded heir, as he turned and stalked away.

So the maid haughtily rolled up her sleeves again and went back to her work.

FARMER'S ALDERNEYS GOT ON A JAG

William Harvey, farmer and stock raiser, has always been known among his rustic neighbors near Carbondale, Pa., as a man of simple honesty and abiding faith in the human race.

But there are those who fear that their worthy neighbor has lost faith in the dumb animals that serve him.

The real apples of Farmer Harvey's eye were two handsome Alderney cows, the greatest butter producers and foes of oleo in all Lackawanna county, he was wont to aver with pride. But his pride has had a severe fall, for when well-reared and respectable cows of mature

age come home in the morning giving every sign of having made merry all night, Farmer Harvey thinks there's grave cause for thinking everything terrestrial is on the road to ruin.

But true it is, the prize Alderneys reported for duty in the barnyard one morning, ten days ago, in what Farmer Harvey subsequently described to his neighbors as a "beastly state of intoxication." If they had been able to speak he thinks their greeting would have been something like this:

"Hello, old man (hic)! Whoop! What's matter with us?"

Farmer Harvey stood aghast. He said afterwards that he did. Then, gathering his scattered senses and fragments of faith in the brute race, he began an investigation. Soon his search was rewarded, for out in his orchard a big heap of decaying, and therefore alcoholic, apples had been sadly reduced. The prize Alderneys had tasted of the essence that cheers, and likewise keeps police courts going.

Sadly Farmer Harvey returned to the barnyard, where the Alderneys seemed to be doing an amazing turn in rag time. With some difficulty he took them to their accustomed stalls, where he sat thoughtfully and extracted what he hoped was milk. Now and again he smelled suspicously at the fluid, but there was no scent of the beverage his recreant Alderneys had taken during the night.

If his faith was shaken that morning what must have been his feelings when the Alderneys came in again the next day in even worse condition. And for eight days they kept up the orgie that had started in the orchard. Then Farmer Harvey removed them from the scene of their temptation and fall. He says it was that or the gold cure.

THE "TRIADS" OF SOUTHERN CHINA

Probably newspaper readers have noted references to the "Triads" in connection with revolutionary uprisings in Southern China. Naturally, the supposition would be that it is of the same nature as the Boxer movement in the northern provinces of the empire. This is entirely erroneous. Their aims are different.

The Boxer movement is, or was, an effort to drive the hated foreigners and all their works out of the empire. Its heads are men high in the imperial councils, the probable chief being Prince Tuan, uncle of the emperor and father of the heir-aparent, and the Boxers had the hearty sympathy and material aid of the Empress Dowager. The Manchu rulers of China inspired the crusade.

The Triad movement in Southern China is in the nature of a rebellion among the Chinese against their Manchu rulers—against the reigning dynasty. It must not be forgotten that the Manchus are not Chinese, but an alien race, who have imposed their rule upon the Chinese for the past 256 years.

Perhaps the situation will be better understood if a brief retrospect of Chinese history for the past seven hundred years be given. In A. D. 1215, Genghis Khan, the Tartar conqueror—the Tartars are Mongols also—swooped down upon China. He subdued it, and made it the center of his mighty empire, which extended from the Yellow Sea on the east to the Dneiper river in Europe on the west.

His grandson Kublai, known as She Tsu in Chinese annals, was on the throne when the renowned traveler, Marco Polo, visited that country; and the Venetian, in his Travels, handed down to us a glowing record of the achievements, civic and military, of Kublai Khan—who is better known, probably, to latter-day readers from Tom Moore's poem than from history.

His death occurred A. D. 1294, and the decay of the Tartar dynasty set in. In 1368 it ended. A Buddhist priest, Chu Yuen Chung, the son of a Chinese work man, headed a successful rebellion, made his way to the throne, and founded the Ming ("bright") dynasty. With him began the epoch of pure Chinese rule over China which lasted almost over 400 years. In 1644, the Manchu invasion was successful, and Li Tsze Ching, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, drowned himself in the Yang-tse Kiang river to avoid being captured by the northern foe, and Shun Chi, the youthful son of the Manchu ruler, was proclaimed emperor of China.

Manchuria at that time was an independent kingdom, lying northeast of China, and inhabited by a fierce and warlike Mongol race. With the conquest of China, Manchuria became an integral part of the empire, and has so remained until now, when it is apparent that it is about to pass under Russian rule.

The Manchu rulers founded what they called the "Golden" or "Pure" dynasty, of which the feeble emperor is the degenerate son. Probably he will be the last of his line, and, like the Tartar and Ming dynasties, the Golden dynasty will give place to some stronger force.

The Manchu conquerors brought the pigtail into China. The Manchurians shaved their foreheads and let their back hair grow long, plaiting it into more or less elaborate queues. They imposed the shaved forehead and pigtail upon the Chinese as a badge of servitude. Manchus were put in all the important offices of the empire. They were made governors of provinces, generals in the army, and so on. This practice has been kept up in a general way, and even to-day the great majority of officials of the higher ranks are of Manchu blood.

The Chinese, as a people, have always hated the Manchus. The Triad society is a secret association, said to have been in existence for 200 years, whose purpose it is is to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and to give to China a ruler of native blood.

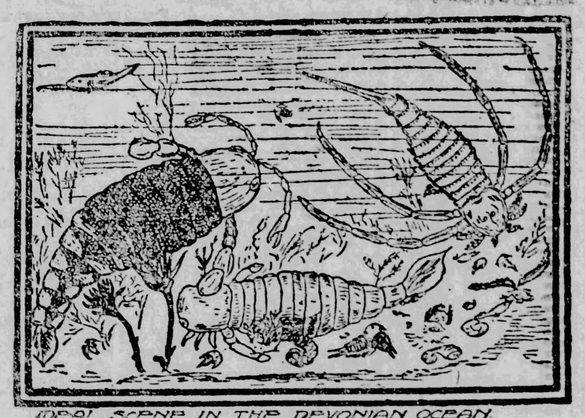
All Chinese have a hatred of foreigners. Prince Tuan, the Empress Dowager, and others of the Manchu rulers, took advantage of it in organizing and propagating the Boxer movement. The Chinese of the southern provinces hate foreigners as much as those of the north do, but their secret organization is against the ruling dynasty, not directly against the foreigners.

If the European powers seek, by force of arms, to put down the Triad rebellion in the south, they will be fighting the battles of the decaying Manchu dynasty, the very people against whom they declared vengeance for the fearful massacres of missionaries and other foreigners, and for the attack on the legations at Pekin. To fight the Triads is to fight those with whom the powers have no quarrel.

The part of wisdom would be to restore China to the Chinese, after 256 years of foreign rule, and the first step in this would be to sweep away the Manchu dynasty and all its official adherents.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

GIGANTIC CRAB LIVED 30,000,000 YEARS AGO



IDEAL SCENE IN THE DEVONIAN OCEAN SHOWING PTERYGOTUS, EURYPTERUS AND STYLONURUS

The Peabody museum of Yale university has a restoration of the stylonurus, the fossil ancestor of the comparatively small family of horseshoe crabs common along the Atlantic coast. The restoration is the work of Professor Charles E. Beecher, who has been studying this particular family for several years. Most of the fossil remains of the horseshoe crab are found in the state of New York, many of them in Delaware county, which in ages gone must have been a part of the sea coast. Only fragments of this geological crab have been found, and not enough of them to make a complete animal, but by a careful study of the parts found and by comparing them with the crab of the present day, Professor Beecher was able to make a plaster crab which he believes must be like the crab which lived 30,000,000 years ago. This restored crab is nearly five feet long, quite a respectable size for a crab, but not a great animal compared with some of the animals which were contemporary with it.

KAGORO TAKAHIRA, JAPANESE MINISTER

Although he has been in Washington but a short time Minister Kagoro Takahira, the new representative of Japan, has won for himself a high standing socially and in the diplomatic corps. From his appearance he might be mistaken for a professor in some foreign university. He dresses, however, in the latest American style and combines the business habits of our own land with the suavity of Japan.

He has traveled extensively and studied law and diplomacy under the best masters in Europe as well as in his native land. He belongs to the progressive school of Oriental thought and is a firm believer in the great future of his own empire.

At a diplomatic reception, speaking of Japan, he said: "We have adopted American methods, or at least such of them as are adapted to our civilization. Our railways, telegraphs, telephones and electric lights will stand comparison with those in any American city. We have developed our commerce, both coastwise and foreign, and now run our own steamers from Yokohama and Nagasaki to America, India, Australia, and even to England.

"A few years ago we had a panic in respect to coal, and some pessimists believed that we were on the point of exhausting our coal beds. This led to a careful examination by both the government experts and patriotic scientists and the result was the discovery of new coal fields in Japan proper and the exploitation of the wonderful coal beds in Formosa.

"We haven't any coal trusts as yet, nor any coal strikes, but those are achievements of your civilization which we may yet experience."

Mr. Takahira ltf the post of vice minister of foreign affairs to accept this embassy. He has a diplomatic and state career of 25 years, beginning as an at-

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER INTRODUCED.

tache at Washington. Since then he has held, among other positions, those of minister to Holland, to Austria and to Italy.

Don't Mention It.

Tess—Mr. Peppery is just hateful!

Jess—What has he been doing to you?

Tess—He gave me his seat in the car to-day, and then, leaning over, said: "I beg your pardon. I must be getting hard of hearing; but you're very welcome."—Philadelphia Press.

DEMAND FOR BOER WAR RELICS.

Just at this time there is a wild scramble in England to obtain relics of the Boer war. In London all sorts of prices are paid for mementoes of various kinds. A Covent Garden firm has made a respectable fortune by selling at auction stamps, letters, cartridges, pieces of shells, bullets, Boer army hats and buttons, and even suits of the Boer uniform, if such can be said to have existed.

The most popular stamp is the Mafeking siege stamp, which readily sells for £5, or about $20 in American money. This stamp was used only during the memorable siege of Mafeking, and cost

MAFEKING SIEGE STAMP.

three pence. It bore the head of Colonel Baden-Powell.

There is also a great demand for Swaziland and Transvaal stamps issued during the Boer occupation of Newcastle, while enough of the old Orange Free State stamps, surcharged "V. R. I.," cannot be had to supply the demand. A man paid $25 for a £1 Mafeking note at a London auction the other day, and was intensely chagrined that a competitor outbid him £5 on an envelope sent to the prisoners at St. Helena and bearing the official pass-mark of the censor.

Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter paid £20 for two Mafeking soup tickets, and a London newspaper war artist struggled hard to get hold of a complete set of the Mafeking Mail, together with two tray copies of the Ladysmith Lyre and Ladysmith Bombshell, of equally historic interest. He was strenuously outbidden by a Boston fish dealer, who also captured a rifle taken from General Cronje.

Much of the funds so raised goes to the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers.

NATIONAL GREATNESS.

Certain Notable Characteristics Which Cannot Insure Its Attainment.

Why should not the great Russian, who has already shown himself possessed of so many splendid qualities, finally dominate the world? asks Edmund Noble in the November Atlantic. What is it that insures national greatness? Is it cunning? The Indians, probably the most crafty race ever seen on the planet, have row well-nigh disappeared. Is it bravery? The Fekke Turkomans, whom the Russian campaign in Asia almost exterminated, are admitted by Skobelev to be people "full of honor and courage," they "fought like demons," and until special measures of defense could be devised, were irresistible. Is it quick-firing guns and the newest appliances of war? The failure of these, even when aided by a determination not much inferior to that of the Anglo-Saxon, has been one of conspicuous results of the struggle in the Transvaal. Is it in an enormous population from which to draw combatants? What of the heroic and successful resistance made by the gallant 400 within the crumbling walls of the inclosure at Pekin to the attack made on them by an overwhelming force in the name of 400,000,000 Chinese?

Perhaps it is immense territory. We still read our Gibbon and the answer is there. Turn them to the institutional bases of ethnic supremacy. Does the military spirit, proficiency in the polite arts of life, make a first-class modern power? The position now conceded to France is full of suggestion. Is national pre-eminence given to the land of glorious traditions in art and literature? Let Italy, with her diminishing importance for world events, give the reply. Do even democratic forms of government, in the absence of an ordered and conservative race experience, make great nations? Consider the South African republics. Does ecclesiasticism fit a people for enduring rank in planetary affairs? The story of Spain and of her recent collapse is eloquent.

WITNESS WOULDN'T BE BLACKGUARDED

Most men, unaccustomed to legal procedure, lose their nerve when they climb into the witness chair. They meekly submit to outrages from opposing counsel that would be swiftly resented outside a court room.

They allow themselves to be badgered, browbeaten and blackguarded by some blustering, loud mouthed bully of a lawyer under the impression that there is no redress, a belief too often strengthened by the non-interference of the presiding judge.

Not so a well known theatrical manager of probity and standing who was recently the subject of a particularly offensive and virulent attack by an attorney, who was pressing an unjust claim against him.

This line of cross-examination was relentlessly pursued until the noon recess, every possible effort being made to anger, humiliate and insult the defendant by dragging in personalities wholly outside the issue.

During the luncheon hour the victim and his tormentor met face to face in a neighboring drink dispensary. The next instant the manager had the legal gentleman backed into a quiet corner and pinned against the wall with a vice-like grip on his throat.

"If," said the manager in a cold, convincing manner, "you persist in continuing your blackguardly tactics when I resume the stand I shall hold you personally responsible, and will beat you to a pulp at our first subsequent meeting. I will answer any question that is relevant and proper, but I will not submit to unwarrantable insult and innuendo, and let that fact become deeply imbedded in your memory."

And when court convened again butter wouldn't melt in the mouth of the legal desperado. He asked a few polite and perfunctory questions and lost his case.—New York Telegraph.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SAGO P[illegible]

This palm, which was planted by the hand of President Washington in his conservatory at Mt. Vernon, 125 years ago, is one of the sights of the horticultural show now in progress at Philadelphia. It is owned by Mrs. George B. Wilson, of that city, who has documents to prove the authenticity of the plant's claims to historical value. Mrs. Wilson purchased the plant from the Erastus Corning estate, at Albany, N. Y. The estate bought the palm in 1851. Until 1853 it remained in the conservatory at Mt. Vernon. When a fire devastated the conservatory the palm was saved and sold to a New York florist, from whom it was secured by the Corning family. The palm is a fine specimen of the cycas revoluta or sago palm, of which there are only a few specimens extant in this country.

A LAKE OF PITCH. SUPPLY INEXHAUSTIBLE

Asphalt is being dug out of the famous tar lake of Trinidad—the most notable existing source of the material in the world—at the rate of 80,000 tons per annum. There are still 4,500,000 tons in sight, says the Saturday Evening Post, but at this rate the supply could not last long, were it not that the lake of bitumen referred to is receiving a constant accretion from the bowels of the earth. This accretion is reckoned as amounting to about 20,000 tons yearly, and would suffice to restore the lake to its original condition if it were allowed to remain undisturbed for a few years.

This wonderful lake of pitch has an area of 114 acres, and recent soundings made in the middle of it have shown its depth to be 135 feet in that part. Near the center it is semi-liquid and bubbling, but elsewhere it has so hard a surface that a man on horseback can ride over it without danger of breaking through the crust. Scattered over its surface are a number of small islands which have no proper roots in the earth, so to speak, though trees of considerable size grow on some of them. These islands are not stationary, but are carried slowly from place to place by the movements of the lake. Now and then one of them is entirely engulfed.

Mutual Dissatisfaction.

The night clerk of a leading hotel of Washington, D. C., says that last winter a Southern Congressman came to him and demanded that his room be changed. When asked what displeased him, he replied:

"Well, that German musician in the next room and I don't get along well. Last night he tooted away on his clarionet so that I thought I never would go to sleep. After I had caught a few winks I was awakened by a pounding at my door.

"'What is the matter?' I asked.

"'If you please,' said the German, 'dot you would schoore of der same key. You vas go from B-flat to A, and it spoils der music.'"—Chicago News.

Seeking Light.

Cholly—Aw, Miss Maud, you're interested in poetry, I cawn't quite understand this:

"A pwimwose at the wiver's bwim
A yellow pwimwose was to him
And it was nothing more."

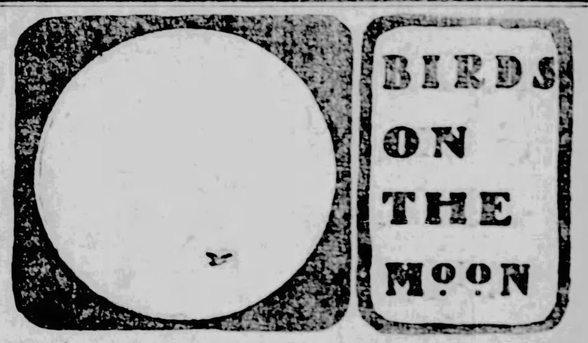
Maud—You don't understand it?

Cholly—No. How could it be anything but a yellow pwimwose, don't you know?—Puck.

His Presents Desired.

Mr. De Trop (at the door)—Is Miss Mabel at home?

Maid—No, sir, but she says if that's a box of candy she saw in your hand ye might have it.—Philadelphia Press.



Did you ever see birds on the moon?

One day, the week before election, the weather bureau predicted a decided drop in temperature. That reminded the writer that our migratory birds always flit numerously before a coming cold wave; and also that a scientific gentleman connected with Chicago University is making investigations into bird migration, and has discovered that many of our feathered friends use the night to journey southward—presumably feeding during the day.

Then came the thought, "Why not watch the disc of the moon, and note if the migrating birds can be seen as they cross it?"

That evening was warm and beautiful. The moon, nearly full, rose about an hour before sunset, and was nearly overhead by 9 o'clock. A good pair of field glasses, and a window in the fifth story, from which an unobstructed view could be obtained, were requisites easily procured, and the observer settled himself to contemplation of Luna's "spotty globe," as Milton hath it.

It was soon obvious that the patience of a fisherman was necessary. There was not a sign of a bird—not the flicker of a wing. Naturally an examination of the crater-pitted lunar surface led to speculation on the physical conditions existent on the earth's burned-out satellite, and——

What was that?

A black flash across the lower third of the disc—if there can be such a thing as a black flash—like a bullet from a gun!

A bird! A very little fellow, too small to discern the variety—but a bird, and going southward, fleeing from the coming cold wave!

This was encouraging. It was like a fisherman getting a nibble, after long waiting.

More inspection of the moon, more speculation upon its craters and markings. And then, cut clearly against its silver background, was the rapidly passing silhouette of a bird—a blackbird, too; for there was no mistaking the intermittent ditter of the wings, the waving line of flight, well known to all familiar with this impudent little chatterer. Then another and yet another. Evidently a part of a flock bound southward to more abundant feeding grounds.

One thing was peculiar. The sky was well illuminated, and its blue color easily recognized. But the birds were absolutely invisible, except when their tiny forms were crossing the moon's face.

Another long wait—so long that patience was at a low ebb—was finally rewarded by seeing a flock of ducks winging their way southward. They were arranged in the V form familiar to all sportsmen, the leader in advance at the point. He crossed the upper limb of the moon, and the five birds which formed the lower half of the V passed successively across the disc, each lower than its file-leader. They were probably teal, from their outline and manner of flight.

This closed the exhibition for that evening, for the audience was weary, and retired immediately thereafter. But one fact was patent—that birds do migrate at night. Considering the small area of the moon, it was astonishing that so many crossed its disc in two hours. How many more must have passed southward in the same period, absolutely invisible because their line of flight was not between the observer and the moon?

There is a belief among sportsmen that waterfowl never journey at night unless they are making for open water. This is certainly true; for these birds always alight in the water, whether flying by night or by day.

All the varieties of birds whose habitant is in this latitude do not go southward at the approach of winter. The saucy English sparrow braves the coldest weather, finding some snug shelter under a projecting roof where he can be warm and dry, no matter how cold Boreas may rage, and always sure of finding his dinner. Often he forms the piece de resistance himself at the dinner of the shrike, often called the butcher-bird. The shrike is a hardy fellow, and has learned that the city forms an excellent hunting-ground. Hence he is often seen about the streets, "on the prowl" for a fat sparrow. Dinner over, he makes for the woods to spend the night.

The robins stay till late in the fall, and do not go far. They winter along the Ohio valley, and southward. Go into Kentucky in midwinter, and you will find the russet-breasted little fellows quite as much at home as in the woods and fields around Toledo during the warm summer days.

The bluejay is another bird which fearlessly braves the northern cold and scorns to flee to lands of sun in the winter. Most of the woodpeckers also remain, though some go to Southern Ohio or even farther south. Even the tiny hummingbird is said to stay with us all through the cold season, though how he keeps his minute body from freezing one can hardly imagine.

The first of the feathered population to desert their summer homes are the swallows. They take wing early—sometimes before a single frosty night has come. And they all go at one time. You may find plenty of them on a day in early September; the next day not one is to be found. They leave in a body, and if you wish to find the runaways, you will have to journey to Southern Mississippi and Alabama, where the warm winds of the Gulf make the winters ideally perfect in climate.

...REAU.

...e and address ...ery question. 2.— ...a time. 3.—Don't ...rsons or firms, nor ...anything, for such ...es advertising. 4.— ...reliability of any ...We reserve the right ...stion whose answer ...eral interest; and will ...atical problems, ques... concerning prices of ...wers by mail.

...dent has the power of pro... day shall be Thanksgiving ... not name any day of the ...ses to be Thanksgiving Day? ...been any day but Thursday?"—Peak, Ill.

...ame any day of the week or ...any month of the year, if he ...do so. President Lincoln was ...President to proclaim a national ...ving day. Previous to that it was ...the governors of the different ...and in many states was not ob... at all. Thanksgiving Day origin... New England, and the custom ...was for the governors to select the ...Thursday in November. President ...lin followed that custom, and all the ...sidents since that time have done the ...me thing.

...ariff Definitions.

"Please define protective and revenue tariffs."—J. G., Pender, Neb.

A duty is a tax levied upon foreign goods imported into a country. A tariff is a list of the duties imposed. A tariff is necessary here, to raise money to pay the expenses of the national government. Over one-half these expenses are paid by it.

A protective tariff is levied upon imported articles of kinds that are or can be raised or manufactured here. Articles which we can not produce are admitted free, except articles of luxury. A revenue tariff is one which is made so low that it will not protect American products.

Buffalo Exposition.

"Who will have charge of the fine art exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition and how would one proceed to get a picture exhibited?"—G. E. B., Nesbit, Neb.

We do not know whether that official has yet been appointed or not. We beg all readers not to ask such questions about the Buffalo Exposition. Instead of that, write a letter of inquiry, inclosing stamp, address it to "Secretary, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y."

Right to Tax.

Can a state compel her citizens to pay taxes, to whom she has denied the ballot, as North Carolina has to the negroes?"—R. C. J., Leda, Va.

Most certainly it can. Many women hold property and are taxed, but they are not allowed to vote. Foreigners not naturalized hold property, which is taxed, but they can not vote. The state's right to tax all property and all residents is unquestioned. And the state has the right to restrict or limit the right of suffrage, so long as she does not infringe the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment.

McKinley in Ohio.

"What was McKinley's majority over all candidates on the ticket in Ohio?"—G. W. C., Grove Hill, O.

When the official count is announced by the secretary of state, we will publish it. There is no way before that of getting the accurate figures on the minor candidates for the Presidency.

Formation of Parties.

"Please state how new parties are formed."—J. S. O., Canton, Ill.

A political party is a growth. It is the result of a larger number of voters believing that a certain issue or issues should be settled by political action. Meetings are held of men who are of this way of thinking, and a state convention is held, or more states or a national convention, is called, which formulates the questions into a platform, and organizes a party.

Vice Presidents.

"Was there ever a Republican Vice President elected President?"—J. R. M., Cromwell, Ind.

No. None was ever nominated for the Presidency. Two Republican Vice Presidents became President by the death of the incumbent of that office—Johnson and Arthur; but none were ever elected.

The Tariff.

"In The Blade of Nov. 1 you answer to J. L. S., Tiffin, O., does not give the whole truth. Why do you tell him that the tariff puts more money into the manufacturers' already bloated pockets than into Uncle Sam's? For instance, iron manufacturers are produced in this country as cheap and cheaper than in Europe; say the cost is the same and that it is $25 per ton and that there is a tariff of 20 percent on imports. When the European must sell his product for $30 to clear himself. Does the American manufacturer sell his product for $25, which he could afford to do? Not a bit of it; he sell his for about $29—just enough to undersell the European with the added tariff, and steals $4 from the consumer."—J. W. B., Braidentown, Fla.

Because the statement would not be true. Your statement is as one-sided as you accuse ours of being. Your illustration is wrong. If there were but one American manufacturer, it would be true; but there are many, in every line. With all the gabble about trusts and monopolies, you cannot point to one combination which controls entirely the output of any given article. The combination of steel rail manufacturers, for instance, sold railway rails at $37.50 per ton last year, but now the price is reduced to $26. Why? Because the urgent demands of the railways being satisfied, they would not order rails at the advanced price, and the rail mills had to reduce the price, or shut down. You can not point to a single case which fits with your imaginary example. The competition among American manufacturers, in almost every case, keeps the price down to a reasonable and proper limit. Better review the basis of your logic.

Children of Aliens.

"If a boy is born in the United States of foreign parents, and his father never became a citizen, would that boy have to take citizens' papers when he became 21 years of age in order to vote?"—Subscriber, Wechawken, N. J.

No. The constitution of the United States declares, in the 14th amendment, that "all persons born * * in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

Income Tax.

"Was there an income tax imposed during the civil war—1861-1865? If so, was it decided by the Supreme court then as constitutional? Some time during Cleveland's administration, did the United States Supreme court decide that an income tax was constitutional, then in a very short time afterwards reverse their decision?"—C. S. F., Mount Pleasant, Pa.

There was an income tax law imposed as a measure of war taxation during the civil war. The question of the constitutionality of the law was never raised, and the Supreme court of course never passed upon it. The Wilson tariff law had an income tax provision, which was attacked as being unconstitutional. The case came up in the Supreme court, and the provision was declared to be unconstitutional, because the mode of raising the tax violated Article 1, Sec. 9, Clause 4, of the national constitution, which says: "No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census." There never was but the one decision. There is no doubt the income tax of the civil war was unconstitutional on the same ground, and would have been so decided had a test case been brought.

No "Grandfather Clause."

Editor Question Bureau:—In your issue of November 8, in answer to a question asking for a list of states which have disfranchised the negro, you stated that Mississippi adopted a clause in her constitution somewhat similar to the Louisiana "grandfather clause." Ten years ago Mississippi adopted a constitution, one clause of which provides that legal voters shall have paid all taxes before the first day of February of the year in which they offer to vote, for the two preceding years. Another clause provides that legal voters shall be able to read any section of the state constitution, or understand the same when read to them, or give it a reasonable interpretation. Owing to the inability of many of the negroes to read the constitution, or understand it when read to them, and the fact that so many are unable, or refuse, to pay a two-dollar poll tax assessed by the state for educational purposes, there are but few negroes who go to the polls. Mississippi has no "grandfather clause," and needs none. It was the first state to take steps to eliminate the negro from politics, and no other state attempted it until the Mississippi constitution had been carried to the supreme court of the United States and declared constitutional. The "grandfather clauses" of Louisiana and North Carolina have not yet gone before the supreme court, but doubtless will.—H. M. K., Summit, Miss.

We are much obliged to this correspondent for his excellent letter, which makes the matter perfectly plain.

The Opium War.

"Please give your readers a full account of the "opium war," its causes and effects. Of course China was beaten. How much and what territory, ports, etc., did she lose?"—J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.

In 1839, a special commissioner of the Chinese government was sent to Canton, to suppress the trade in opium. He destroyed about $10,000,000 worth. The opium traffic continued clandestinely, and the efforts to suppress it caused much friction between the Chinese officials and the British residents. As a result, the latter were withdrawn from Canton, and all trade with the English was declared at an end by the Chinese government. This led to the war of 1840-42, known as the opium war, but which really was a war to compel China to open her ports to British trade. A British force appeared off Macao June 22, 1840. Several Chinese ports and rivers were blockaded. Then negotiations began at Canton, a treaty of peace was framed, but was not ratified by the Chinese emperor. On February 9, 1841, hostilities were resumed, and the British fleet moved up the river to Canton. The Cantonese then paid a ransom of $6,000,000 and trade was reopened and continued throughout the war, which continued in the north. The British captured Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo, Woosung and Shanghai, and in July, 1842, their forces moved against Nanking. China sued for peace, and a treaty was made, China paid $21,000,000 indemnity, of which $12,000,000 was for the expenses of the war, $3,000,000 for debts due British subjects, and $6,000,000 for the opium destroyed. China also opened Canton, Amoy, Foo Chow, Ningpo and Shanghai to trade, and ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain.

Our Dollar Abroad.

"Are our silver and greenback dollars worth 100 cents in any place except the United States?"—L. E. A., Broad Shoals, Va.

They do not circulate anywhere but in the United States. If you should happen to take some silver or greenbacks to Europe, you could not buy anything with them, because merchants would refuse them. You could go to a bank, and get their value, probably paying a few cents' exchange. American tourists to Europe exchange their money in New York for English, French or German money; and when they start back, exchange their foreign money for American. There are banks in New York and other ports from which steamers sail which do this exchange business.—The matter of the Alaskan boundary was fully explained a few weeks ago, and we cannot repeat.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Will you kindly inform me what the difference is between Porto Rico and Cuba in relation to the United States?"—J. L., Hudson, Ind.

Porto Rico belongs absolutely to the United States, quite as much as does the District of Columbia or the territory of New Mexico. Cuba does not belong to us at all. We pledged ourselves to make it independent, and to see to it that it has a safe and stable government. Had you read the news columns of The Blade you would have noted the account of the opening of the constitutional convention in Havana, which body will prepare a constitution for Cuba, preparatory to the withdrawal of the United States from the island.

A Coin Question.

"Please inform me if a silver dollar is redeemable in gold? Also is a silver or gold dollar redeemable at its face value?"—T. H. T., Mt. Williams, Va.

No, a silver dollar is not directly redeemable in gold. Gold coin is not "redeemable" at all, for it is the standard of value. The worth of a dollar depends entirely on the market value of the gold in it. It is the money of final redemption, and it is absurd to speak of "redeeming" it. You can only redeem a paper promise to pay, or a coin whose bullion value is not as great as its face value.

The Mail Service.

"Has there ever been a time when the United States government did not control the mail service, and if so, when?"—W. A. G., Scotia, Neb.

There has never been a time when the government had not full authority and control, but there has been a time when letters were carried by private parties or corporations. Our postal system is a growth, of course; and in the earlier half of this century it was not nearly as satisfactory, and prompt as it now is. When the express business was in its infancy, it was found that the express carried goods quicker than the mails carried letters; hence business men began the practice of sending letters by express. One, at least, of the express companies printed stamps to prepay expressage on letters. Congress then enacted a law prohibiting any one from carrying letters outside the mails, which ended it.

Miscellaneous.

J. H., Hixson, Tenn.: November 23, 1891, came on Monday.

W. C., Wauken, Iowa: There is no state which legalizes such a shameful condition.

S. C., Hicks, N. Y.: Inquire of a lawyer or look at the laws of your state provide regarding deserters voting. It is a matter of state law entirely.

W., Canada Corners, Mich.: The editor of the Question Bureau has spent a great deal of time investigating spiritualism, so-called, and believes it to be an unmitigated fraud.

H. D. V., Burbank, S. D.: The editorial about marking the ballot in The Blade of Nov. 1 applied only to the Ohio law. It was an inadvertence, that this was not plainly stated.

C. E., Ralston, Pa.: The financial act of last March is entirely too long to print. At the time it was passed, we gave a synopsis of its provisions. Write to your congressman.

H. A. T., Lima, O.: Euclid avenue, Cleveland, is a broad, straight, residence street, running from the business section to the easterly limits of the city. It has a large number of beautiful residences, with wide lawns. There are many streets in other cities which are its equals now.

H. M. A., Cornsville, Va.: The nineteenth century has had more events of importance to the progress of the human race than any century which has preceded it. We expect to publish a long article in The Blade on this subject before the end of the year.

E. R., Julian, Neb.: The Populist "subtreasury" scheme was for the government to erect warehouses, grain elevators, etc., in which farmers and planters could store their grain, cotton, etc., and receive pay for it in irredeemable greenbacks—the government to sell the grain, etc., when the market was highest.

Let Her Wait.

Jeames—Did you ring, mem?
Madam—Yes. If Mrs. De Smythe calls ask her to wait.
Jeames—I thought you wasn't coming back till late, mem.
Madam—Of course I'm not. But Mrs. De Smythe can wait till she gets tired. It'll do her good. She wasn't at home to me last week and I'll get even that way. —Pick Me Up.

No Good At All

"Well, Daisy, shall we pay the house rent or give a dinner?"

"Why, give the dinner of course! What good will paid-up house rent do us if we lose our social position?"—Life.

Torpid Liver

Is sometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is

What headache, dizziness, constipation,

What fits of despondency,

What fears of imaginary evils, conduce with the distress after eating, the sourness of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, and so forth, to make the life of the sufferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer.

Her statement made in her 77th year is that she was completely cured of it and all its attendant aches and pains, as others have been, by a faithful use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That acts on all the digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, and gives permanent vigor and tone to the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Affection

Exhales from children as fragrance from flowers. The little lips are always puckered to give or take a kiss. In homes where there are children, love reaches its fairest and sweetest proportions. In childless homes the kiss of wife and husband grows formal, and presently is neglected; the springs of love in the heart become choked for want of use and exercise. Childlessness is a great sorrow to many women. It is like a curse from Nature, who bids all creatures to be fruitful. It is not a curse but a misfortune. Often the conditions which cause childlessness are removable. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought joy to many a woman by giving her the happiness of motherhood. It gives to the womanly organs vigor and vitality, removes local obstructions, and practically does away with the pains and pangs of maternity.

There is no alcohol or narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

"I have never written you how grateful I am to you for your help in securing good health and one of the sweetest, dearest, thirteen pound girls that ever came into a home," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 647 South Liberty St., Galesburg, Ill. "I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' Before I had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was a new woman. I cannot make pen describe my heart-felt gratitude."

To keep the bowels regular use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

KEPT RELICS OF HIS SCHOOL DAYS

An English schoolboy who had been fortunate enough to attract the attention and secure, the friendship of Lord Rosebery, recently premier of Great Britain, recently received a cordial invitation to

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS BIRCH RODS.

spend a few days at his lordship's country residence, which the lad promptly accepted. On his arrival by train a carriage conveyed him to the mansion, where he met with a hearty welcome from Lord Rosebery, who at once took him into lunch.

After lunch the ex-premier personally conducted the privileged lad over his house and grounds. They inspected the splendid picture galleries, the magnificent library of famous books and the fascinating collection of curios from foreign climes, in which the average schoolboy usually takes such an ardent interest. These, in turn, were rendered doubly delightful by the the apt comments of the illustrious guide and the appreciation of the wondering lad soon became greater than his powers of expression.

But later on they came upon something which the boy could thoroughly comprehend. Conducting the lad to a glass case in a remote part of the curio chamber Lord Rosebery remarked:

"Here I have retained some relics of my school days which I am sure will interest you."

The boy peered into the case and discovered a pair of birch rods!

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHERE CLOCKS AND WATCHES ARE UNKNOWN

"On my return from Belchen I looked upon the beautiful villages of the Lewen valley," writes a traveler in Alsace to the Cincinnati Enquirer, "and, being a tourist who likes to poke his nose into everything, I turned by chance into the church at Kirchberg. On coming out I took my watch to regulate it by the clock in the church tower. But there was no clock to be seen. I went to the village inn and there asked the time. But mine host could not oblige me.

"'You see,' he said, 'we have no use for clocks. Every morning we go by the smoke rising from the chimney at the parsonage up the hill. The parsonage people are very regular. We dine when dinner is ready. At 4 p. m. the whistle of the train coming from Massmunster tells us that the time has come for another meal, and at night we know that it is time to go to bed when it is dark. On Sundays we go to church when the bell rings. Our parson is a very easy-going man; he doesn't mind beginning half an hour sooner or later.'"

Safe.

Winks—Say, Jinks, where'd you get this cigar?

Jinks—A very decent fellow makes that cigar. His store is a few doors below my house.

Winks—Oh, 'way out there, eh! I was afraid it was from a down town store that I might happen to patronize some day.—Philadelphia Press.

Generosity.

"Do you think republics are ungrateful?" asked the statesman.

"No, sir," answered the professional politician. "If you know how to work it, you can coax as much salary and incidental profit out of a republic as you can out of any form of government I know of. As a matter of fact, a republic is one of the easiest institutions on earth."—Washington Star.

Friday His Luckiest Day.

Thomas A. Edison claims that Friday is his luckiest day in the week.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO YOUNG MEN OF TO-DAY

Has the young man of today opportunities as great as those which opened before his father? Dick Croker tried to make this proposition an issue in the presidential campaign just closed. Croker took the negative and attempted to prove that present conditions and their tendencies closed so many avenues hitherto open that the young man cannot make of himself and for himself that which was possible for the young man of a quarter or half century ago.

The other day two men stood on Madison street discussing this same proposition and they reached the conclusion that Croker is right and that in the way of advancement and money making the young man of the year 1900 was not in it with the young man of 1870. They argued that the great business combinations are squeezing out the small dealers, and that, where a few years ago a young man with a little capital could start in business for himself with a chance of making some money, he now finds it impossible to compete with the trusts and is compelled to close out.

These two men also agreed that the young man who works on a salary has a harder road to travel than he had a few years ago, and that he must work for a smaller salary with less chance for preferment; that these big business combinations are run strictly on business principles, chief of which is to use the men as machines and then work those machines as many hours as possible for the least amount of money.

The voters of the country evidently do not agree with Mr. Croker's views and there are good reasons for believing that the two Madison street men reasoned falsely.

The whole tendency of modern business methods is to make the work and surroundings of employes as pleasant as possible. As for the small business man being crowded out by big combinations the streets of every city, town and village furnish evidence of the untruthfulness of the statement, while there is now more money per capita than ever before and more individual depositors in the banks of the country, deposits and depositors keeping far ahead of the increase in population

But what about the young man working on salary? Does the old saw about there being room at the top of the ladder apply to him? Does not the climbing now as formerly depend on the young man? Is the average young man of today as persistent in climbing as was his father? Is there not too much eight hours a day for the young man? Is he not more interested in short hours than he is in his work? Does he not exercise a more watchful care over the clock than he does over the interests of his employer? Is there not too much drifting and too little rowing?

The employer of labor has his money invested. He has the worry, the care and the expense of the business. He does not stop with eight hours' work. He is at it early and late. He is engaged in making money, the same as the employe. If an employe makes him money is the employer not wise, from a mercenary standpoint, in promoting him and increasing his salary that yet greater profits may accrue?

A man should not be a machine simply because he is working on a salary, and he will not be if he has the right metal in him. The average man on a salary is paid about what he is worth. It is his duty and to his interest to make himself worth more. If he is not too large for the place he occupies, he is too small for it. He should grow. The teaching is old but it is everlastingly true that the man who applies himself, who is honest, who has brains, who does not permit his thinker to anchor, and who makes his employers' business his own and seeks to make money for the man who pays him his salary, is bound to succeed.

Trusts cannot place an embargo on brains and effort. There are more positions of trust and profit to be filled now than ever before in the history of the world. There are more high salaried men than ever before. But those who are drawing the best salaries and holding the best positions have not been content with working eight hours a day. They have courted rather than shirked work and responsibility. They have not refused to exercise the talents God has given them. They have not schemed to do as little work as possible in order to hold their jobs.

There may be employers who do not recognize merit and conscientious effort but they are in the minority. The young man of push and of ideas who is not afraid to work as many hours as his employer and who honestly seeks to make himself more valuable, is as much in demand as ever. He may not be known as "one of the boys." He may never line up at the bar of the saloon and may not be a "night hawk." He may not live beyond his means and may not be known as a fast young man, but he is making one of "our solid citizens," and it is not he who complains that labor does not receive its just reward.

After all, does not this question of opportunity for young men depend mostly on the young men and does not the young man who turns things up find the royal road to preferment as certainly as he did years ago?

F. L. DUSTMAN.

ESCAPED GUILLOTINE BY HIS COURTESY

In the public square of Vendome, France, stands a statue of Rochambeau, erected by Americans as a tribute to the great Frenchman's services for the republic in the war of the revolution. A cyclist, recently on a tour through the republic presided over by Loubet, says "there is hardly a canton without its American souvenir—or countess. This statue to the glory of the man who forced Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown was presented to his birthplace by Americans and unveiled by the American ambassador. Not all republics are ungrateful. I don't remember very much of Rochambeau's career. Yorktown is enough.

"But the little man of Vendome, as he pumped up my wheel, told me an anecdote which proves that politeness, like honesty, is the best policy. During the reign of terror the convention had condemned the old hero to death. With a crowd of unfortunate, he was ordered into the wagon that was to take them to the guillotine. Courteously the old man stepped aside that Malesherbes and his companions in death might get in first.

AN ACT OF COURTESY SAVED LIFE.

The wagon was full before his turn came.

"'Take him back,' said the headsman, 'he can go with to-morrow's batch.'

"But when to-morrow came Robespierre had fallen and the reign of the guillotine was over. It was a lesson in politeness, and when the little shopman and I parted we took off our hats to each other. One never knows what may happen in this land of revolutions."

A Short-Story Limit.

Author—Have you reviewed that short story I submitted to you last week.

Editor—Yes.

Author—What do you think of it

Editor—Well, to be candid with you, its chief defect is that it isn't short enough.

Author—Indeed! What portions of it would you suggest eliminating?

Editor—The portions between "Chapter I" and "the end."—Richmond Dispatch.

BAD DREAMS

Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and gone to drinking Postum Food Coffee, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum Food Coffee and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could warn every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug, ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours, Miss Emily Pierson, had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit coffee and began the use of Postum Food Coffee and is now perfectly well. Yours for health. Don't publish my name."—Herington, Kan. Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

OLDEST GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE

Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York, is the Nestor of the American bar besides being the oldest living graduate of

STILL A FINE LOOKING MAN.

Yale. Although 95 years of age, he carries on an important law practice in New York.

He is the oldest graduate of Yale, and, so far as known, the oldest alumnus in either the new world or the old. He was one of the founders of the New York Bar association in the early part of the century, and is the only survivor of the great crowd of legal lights who co-operated with him in that important project.

Despite his advanced age he is still a fine-looking man, with a fine complexion, bright eyes and clear-cut features. He is as neat and dressy in his personal appearance as a young man just attaining his majority. He is a speaker of the old school, and at a recent celebration in his honor delivered an address which was Addisonian in its style and finish. His reminiscences would fill volumes, as he has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has been on terms of friendship with many of the leading men of the country for three generations.

The late Rev. Richard S. Storrs once said: "There is a law of contrarieties which often makes a man the opposite of his name. Mr. Stout is usually thin, and the only Mr. Thynne was very fat. Men named Short are often tall and those named Long are below medium height. I once knew a very foolish man named Wise, and one of the wisest men I ever knew is our distinguished friend, Silliman."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

He bet two dollars and he won
And ere he was allowed
To get away it cost him ten
To square things with the crowd.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Towne—It seems Jenkins has just discovered that he has a family tree.

Browne—Yes, it's an outgrowth of his successful business plant.—Philadelphia Press.

Book Reviewer—I don't know just what to say about this new fiction writer.

Magazine Editor—Well, goodness, don't come to me for help! Say he reminds you a little of Gertrude Atherton and a little of George Eliot.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Is Phynns a married man?"

"Yes. Why do you ask?"

"I heard him say that he wouldn't have such an excuse for staying out again for four long years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"H'm! She needn't be so stuck up. Her father is only a dentist."

"I know it, but he is said to be very proud of his extraction."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Very Fortunate.

Gussie—Just aftah I stahted out it began waining and I had to turn back.

Miss Kostique—How fortunate that there was someone there to tell you!

Gussie—To tell me what?

Miss Kostique—That it was raining.—Philadelphia Record.

"What'll You Have?"

"This campaign shows one thing, anyway, and that is that the Prohibitionists are declining.

"Oh, I don't know. I've met lots of them that used to decline who accept your invitation now every time. —Philadelphia Press.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Grape Vines From Cuttings.

Editor Farmstead: Tell F. F. W. to make the cuttings from the last season's growth. Cut them late in February or early in March. Cut the lower end just below a bud, as roots start better near a bud. Cut them six or eight inches long, and leave a bud near the tap. Put in a box of half dry dirt in the cellar or cover with such dirt on the cellar bottom, or set in the barn or stable in the box of dirt. This is done to give them favorable conditions, and time to callous on the lower end. If planted in the fall, winter or early spring, right from the vines, they may rot at the bottom and then will not grow. Early in May plant the cuttings down the full length in good garden ground and keep them cultivated.—S. H., West Toledo, O.

"Socoed" Horses.

C. J. S., New Philadelphia, O., sends this in reply to a recent request, but says he has never tried it: "Starve the animal for three days and then give him plenty of carbonate of soda in his feed. That will fix him all right."

We wish the size and number of doses of carbonate of soda had been given. Has any Blade farmer in the southwest ever heard of this remedy?

Roup in Fowls.

L. T., Belvidere, Neb.: Rub a little coal oil on your chickens' heads and bills, two or three times, for roup, or the symptoms you describe. It has proved a sure remedy with me.—S. H., West Toledo, O.

INQUIRIES.

Rheumatic Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a calf that came last winter in cold weather. It lay out all night, and in the morning had not sucked, and could not stand at first. From that time until the present it has been stiff in the joints and when lying down has difficulty in rising. It sometimes falls when in fear of being hurt. It is otherwise healthy, eats heartily, and fattens all right. Please tell what ails it, and if there is a remedy. Would the calf be all right for beef?—W. D. P., McCracken, Pa.

We submit the queston to Blade readers for reply.

Eruption on a Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that has some kind of itch. Lumps raise up on her body, then break out in raw sores, after which they scab over and pus gathers underneath the scab. She rubs and scratches all the time when she can get near anything to rub against, and one can hear her biting herself at night. What can I do for her? She has plenty of hay, good water and barley once a day.—S. A. T., Phoenix, Ariz.

Who has had experience with this form of eruptive disease?

Warts on Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—What can be done for this cow? She has warts on the underpart of her body. Her udder is also covered. She is a Jersey, aged about three years. The warts have been on her about one year. She was an excellent milker until the warts came, but has given scarcely any milk since.—J. W., Wilkesboro, N. C.

We hardly think the lack of milk is to be attributed to the warts. However, will some friend give an approved remedy for warts?

MEASURING CORN.

Two Rules in Reply to a Recent Request for Information.

Editor Farmstead:—The way we farmers in central Illinois measure corn in a bed is to measure the height, length and width in inches, then multiply the length in inches by the height in inches, and that by the width in inches, and we have the number of cubic inches in the bin or bed. To find the number of bushels divide by 4,000 cubic inches, if the corn is thrown in loosely or the bin has just been filled; if allowed to settle for twenty days, and it is good, sound corn, 3,900 cubic inches is generally allowed for a bushel; if allowed to settle longer, say sixty days, and the corn is of good quality, 3,888 cubic inches is considered a bushel. This rule is for corn in the ear.

C. A. N.,
Athens, Ill.

W. T. M. Perkins, Okla., sends the following rule, which will apply to a crib or bin of any kind or size:

Two cubic feet of good, dry, sound corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of ear corn, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib inside, in feet, multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the product by two and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

SORGHUM FOR FORAGE.

A Kansas Farmer Tells How His Firm Handles the Crop.

Mr. H. B. Miller, of the firm of Miller Bros., extensive stockmen, farmers and feeders in Osage county, Kan., after many years of experience and close observation, considers the sweet sorghums the best forage that can be grown for cattle, after having tried kafir-corn, millet, etc. Miller Bros. raise and use from 250 to 400 acres of this sorghum each year, and the following from Mr. Miller sets forth his views as to the best method of preparing the soil, seeding, how and when to harvest:

"We plow and prepare the ground thoroughly first; then use a Dowagiac 12-foot press-drill, drilling from one and a half to two bushels of seed to the acre, from one and a half to two inches deep. Sometimes when rushed with work we use a seed sower attached to the rear end of a farm wagon and sow broadcast, then harrowing the ground thoroughly. This latter method is usually successful, but not as satisfactory as drilling the seed in, as the seed does not germinate so soon and a part does not get covered at all. If the ground is inclined to be foul the weeds get started first, choking the sorghum for a time and dwarfing it. Enough seed should be used to have the stand thick, like rank wheat or coarse timothy hay, thus making a very fine feed for all kinds of stock.

"If grown only for early feed I think the large, heavy sorghum, planted or drilled, selecting the variety containing the largest per cent of sugar and at the same time producing the largest yield of seed and foliage, equally as good as and perhaps better than if sown thick and grown and handled like hay; but after this kind of feed has been frozen through December and January the warm days of February and March thaw out the frost, and the juicy, saccharine matter has a tendency to ferment and sour, which unfits it for profitable feeding, changing the quality of the feed entirely, excepting the blades and seed. In this condition the cattle will eat but little of the stalk, and when they do eat it frequently belch it up afterwards, showing that much of its excellence has been eliminated and a previously very valuable crop of feed becomes almost a waste. The time of this changing process varies with each season.

"Saccharine sorghums are not grown by some who advocated them a few years ago because of the difficulty spoken of above. Everything being equal, I would select the variety containing the most saccharine matter, but I think in raising this or any other kind of feed we should take into consideration the conditions confronting us, study the nature of the plant, its vigor in the climate where grown, and overcome the objection spoken of by sowing the seed thicker, especially for late feed; then what usually will be condensed in one large stalk will be grown in half a dozen or more small stalks, so that it would cure out and remain bright and sweet until fed."

We sow our sorghum seed from the 5th to the 20th of May if possible, to insure enough of the spring rains to secure a fine growth before the hot and usually dry midsummer months.

We try to economize in labor as well as in other expenses, so in cutting we use our mowing machines and self-dumping rakes, as in harvesting hay, except, instead of putting the sorghum in windrows, we bunch two or more rakes full, then rake enough to this bunch to make from 600 to 1,200 pounds, having men to take each rake load as it is dumped and make a shock built to turn rain and withstand storm. This is the cheapest plan, and if properly and carefully followed in season, the fodder will keep fully as green and bright until fed out during the winter as if put in shock from the self-rake. When the seeds are becoming hard and indicate ripening, the sorghum has arrived at its highest state of perfection, and should be cut; then it will produce more and better feed than it would have done at any time in its growing stage before, and more and better than at any later period.

Sorghum should be put in shock as soon after cutting as possible. That is, only a few hours are necessary to wilt it, as we do clover, when it is goon condition to be put in shocks. Of course, I would have the conditions favorable, barring dampness, cloudy weather, evening rains and morning dews. Its greatest value is retained by keeping it green and bright as it would be if kept in a silo. When put in shocks the size I have mentioned, sorghum will not mold from its own moisture, and, if in the manner I have indicated, there is no danger of artificial dampness spoiling it. Again, shock it as one would corn, or timothy hay in the meadow, to cure before putting in the barn.

Saccharine sorghum, when properly grown, produces from five to twelve tons of feed to the acre; more than can be produced from any other crop known. We feed it in our pastures when the grass commences to dry up in the fall; in racks in our corrals during the winter, and if we could raise enough of it to hold out, or would keep a less number of cattle, I think we could feed it with equal profit on pasture in the spring before the green grass is sufficient to keep cattle from losing flesh. We give it to full-fed cattle instead of hay, and consider it equally as good or better than alfalfa or the best clover or timothy.

"SOFT" PORK.

It Is Caused by Improper Food While Fattening.

The experimental farm of the Dominion of Canada has been investigating the cause of "soft" pork. The fat of bacon or pork consists really of three distinct fats—olein, palmitin and stearin. At ordinary temperature the last two are solid, whilst olein is fluid. it is an increased percentage of olein that gives to soft pork its peculiar and characteristic flabbiness. The question arises as to whether the excess of olein can, in any way, be associated with the kind of food and the system of feeding. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa about 180 pigs, between 6 and 8 weeks old, were put under experiment. As the animals were from time to time killed, the fat taken over the loin and above the shoulder was subjected to analysis, the nitrogenous tissue being estimated, as well as the percentage of olein in the fat proper, and the amount of moisture, whilst the melting point of the fat was taken. One feature of the scheme is the examination of pigs of different ages from two months to eight months. In immature pigs, as these may be termed, the fat is invariably found to be more or less soft, the percentage of olein usually being large. This appears to be the normal condition of the fat of young pigs, as it occurred with all kinds of feeding that were tried. Some were fed on maize entirely, and some on mixtures of barley, oats, peas, etc., the object being to find out what qualities of pork resulted from the various feeds.

It will probably be found that, in order to obtain bacon of the first quality, even with the most suitable rations, a certain age must be attained before slaughtering. Ripeness of maturity would seem to be an essential factor to this end, and the practice of excessive feeding from the start so as to obtain finished hogs at six or seven, rather than at nine months old, is one that it may be found necessary to deprecate. The scheme of feeding included the use of maize, both dry and soaked, and a mixture containing equal parts of ground barley, oats and peas. These were fed in various ways, alone and in mixtures, and in some cases the diet was changed after the animal had reached a weight of 100 pounds.

Pending the conclusion of the investigation it appears warrantable to state that a diet consisting exclusively of maize meal results in a poor quality of pork, the fat containing too much olein. Again, where beans form the larger portion of the ration the pork will be more or less soft; in all of ten pigs under the bean diet the fat showed a large proportion of olein, but the fat was not so soft as in the maize-fed animals. Further, it appears that pork of excellent quality can be obtained from the mixed ration of equal parts of barley, oats and peas. The question has yet to be decided as to the proportion of maize meal that can be used in a ration without endangering the quality of the pork, and the storage in the growth of the animal at which maize should be fed if firm bacon is to result.

Other matters receiving attention relate to locality, exercise and the feeding of green stuff, clover and roots. Incidentally, some evidence was adduced concerning the excellent effects of including mangels in the food of bacon pigs, the roots being given whole to the animals in order that they may scoop them out themselves. A grain mixture of equal quantities of barley, oats, peas and maize with an allowance of mangels up to thirteen pounds per head per day, is highly spoken of, but the effect of mangels on the quality of pork has yet to be ascertained.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA.

A Variety of Value in Dry and Hot Regions.

A late bulletin of the department of agriculture gives very interesting information concerning experiments that have been made in the west with Turkestan alfalfa. The seed of this grass was secured in Russian Turkestan by Professor N. E. Hansen, while engaged as agricultural explorer in 1898, and was collected from points both in Turkestan and Siberia, representing a wide range of climatic conditions. This explorer noted that the climate of Turkestan was not unlike that of some of our states west of the Mississippi river. The summers are hot, long and dry; the autumns and springs mild and rainy, and the winters usually open, with but light snow. In parts of the country irrigation is absolutely necessary to agricult

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The life of Comamnder Paul Jones, ranked among the founders of the Republic, written by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is included in the Great Commanders' series, published by the Appletons. Mr. Brady says that in the preparation of this work he must admit himself possessed of an ardent admiration of his subject, born of a long study of his career. He has, however, meant to be strictly and absolutely impartial, but after long and careful investigation, he finds himself possessed by the same deep feeling with which he began.

In the biography which follows is made evident the inclination to warmth of appreciation in the writer, yet it can readily be forgiven, when the violent and bitter attacks made upon him in the past, even to the charge in England of piracy, are considered. That he had faults is true; that he made mistakes cannot be doubted; but that he was one of the greatest warriors of his time cannot be denied.

D. Appleton & Company, New York, are the publishers of this series of Great Commanders.

The new Life of Henry George, which has long been looked for by the admirers of this truly great man, will not disappoint its readers. Written as it is by his son, who was for years associated with him in his work, who had constant access to his papers and letters, into whose hands they went at his death, and who believed in his theories with his whole heart and soul, the story could not fail to be intensely interesting. Mr. George occupied a most unique position before the people, but though scoffed at and derided in the beginning of his public career, his absolute sincerity, the depth of his thought and the strength of his argument, gave him finally the respect of his opponents and won for him a constantly growing circle of adherents.

HENRY GEORGE.

The story as told here presents a most vivid picture of this man and his life—one that will bring freshly to the thought all that he stood for, all that he died for. His visit to England and his impressions of the people, many of them known the world over, are faithfully given. The part he took in political movements, his hopes for the future of this country, his faith in the final success of his theories, because they represent truth, are all portrayed vividly. He put himself into his books, his work and his speeches, as his biographer has shown clearly. A very beautiful picture is made of his home life, in which he always found happiness. The volume ought and doubtless will find many readers.

Doubleday & McClure Co. is the publisher.

The Faiths of Famous Men, expressed in their own words, comprise the religious views of a large number of the most distinguished thinkers that the world has known, collected into a single volume. This great task has been accomplished by John Kenyon Hilbourn, D. D., who brought to the work a tireless industry and much reading of a large range of authors.

"Faiths of Famous Men" is published by Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

Few people know anything of the contents of the ancient Jewish work, "The Talmud." In its twelve folio volumes, writes Madison C. Peters, it embodies the mental labors of the ancient Jewish teachers during the period of about 800 years.

Mr. Peters has put into a volume called Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud, quotations taken from different parts of the work, which show how wise were the old writers in their day and generation. The ethical teachings are founded upon the noblest ideals, and could hardly fail to have the strongest influence upon readers.

The volume is published by the Baker & Taylor Co., of New York.

"The present is a period of public and private meetings. Not to speak of the many who are actually members of a legislative assembly, we observe that nearly every man we know—and, for the matter of that, woman also—belongs to a society of some sort or description that has its by-laws, rules of order and debates."

So says Frank Warren Hackett, the author of the book entitled The Gavel and the Mace, in the preface to this volume in which he gives parliamentary law in easy chapters.

The volume is published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

"This book," Among the Mushrooms, writes the authors—there are two, Ellen M. Dallas and Caroline A. Burgin—"is intended for those who, though ignorant on the subject, desire to know something about mushrooms." So far, it is asserted, there is no American text book upon the subject; no manual for beginners. It is to supply this need that this work has been written.

Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, is the publisher.

Edward C. Towne has written what he calls a science hand-book of money questions. It is a very enthusiastic endorsement of the policy of the present administration, not only in regard to finances, but also its general course regarding great national questions. It is called The Story of Money.

The volume is published by G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Mr. Franklyn Fyles, the dramatic critic of the New York Sun, in his book on The Theatre and Its People, has given a glimpse at close range of the theatre, its actors and its appurtenances, showing how much is involved in an evening's amusement at the play.

The book is written in a most unpretentious, but at the same time, entertaining manner, and those who are interested in learning the ins and outs of the dramatic profession, will find their desire for knowledge on this score fully gratified in Mr. Fyles' volume. There are a number of full-page illustrations appropriate to the text, and the book is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Frank T. Bullen, well known to story readers by his novels of the sea, has entered another field and written a book which is designed to tell all about the conditions of life on board the sailing vessels of the English merchant service. It is named The Men of The Merchant Service.

The first chapters are devoted to the sailing-ship's master, the qualities which he must possess, and the duties which are demanded from one in his position. Then the mate's work is described, its importance shown, his difficulties pictured, and this is followed by the same presentation of the places of the second and third mates, of the carpenter, the sailmaker, the cook, and in fact of everybody in the crew of a sailing vessel or a steam merchant-marine.

The volume is published by the Frederick A. Stokes company, New York.

A story of Manila is General Charles King's new novel about Ray's Daughter, though there are passing views of a trip across the continent, a short stay in San Francisco, and a glimpse of Honolulu, before the scene proper of the romance is reached. General King has utilized some of the events connected with the Spanish war in the construction of his story, and with these he has interwoven some interesting incidents of an imaginary character which result in a pleasing combination of facts and fiction.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Samuel Gordon's new novel, Sons of the Covenant, is a well told story of London Jewry, relating to the fortunes of two Hebrew boys whose lucky star seemed to be in the ascendant and was kept untarnished by the Lipcott brothers who followed the saying, "if we make the most of opportunities, opportunities will make the most of us."

Published by the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.

"A plain old snappin'-turtle from Georgia, with red eyes and cold feet," is Billy Sanders, one of the leading characters in Mr. Joel Chandler Harris' story about the kidnapping of President Lincoln. The tale, the longest in the collection entitled On the Wing of Occasions, and Mr. Billy was one of the most important as well as the quaintest actor in the plot to abduct the president. The scheme failed of its purpose, but the account of it makes a most amusing story, during the course of which the original Billy takes the opportunity to tell a number of remarkable anecdotes.

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

An elopement, a duel and a tragic death make excitement enough in one chapter for the most exacting of readers, and it is such events as these which lead off in H. B. Marriott's story of Chloris of the Island.

Chloris of the Island is a well written, dashing romance, and one which the dramatist will find rich in material for a strong play.

The book has many illustrations, and is published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Books Received.

From Hinds & Noble, New York city: Songs of All the Colleges. $1.50.

From R. H. Russell, New York: Mr. Dooley's Philosophy.

From Dana, Estes & Co., Boston: Snow-White. By Laura E. Richards. 50 cents; and Chatterbox.

From The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis: Patroon Van Volkenberg. By Henry Thew Stephenson.

From The Mershon Co., New York: The Young Bandmaster. By Captain Ralph Bonehill. $1.25.

From the Fleming H. Revell Company, New York: Black Rock. By Ralph Connor: $1.25; and The Sky Pilot. By Ralph Connor. $1.25.

From The Macmillan Company, New York: Helmet and Spear. By the Rev. A. J. Church. $1w.50; and Stage-Coach and Tavern Days. By Alice Morse Earle; and In the Palace of the King. By Marion Crawford. $1.50.

From Harper & Bros., New York: Women of the World. By Eminent Divines; Napoleon. By Lord Rosebery. 3.00; and In the Hands of the Cave-Dwellers. By George A. Henry. $1.00.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston: Little What's-His-Name. By Alphonse Daudet. $1.50; and The World's Discoverers. By William Henry Johnson. $1.50.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago: Eugene Norton. By Anna Shannon Monroe. $1.25.

From McClure,(Phillips & Co., New York: The Jumping Kangaroo and the Apple Butter Cat. By John W. Harrington. $1.00; The Archbishop and the Lady. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. $1.50; and The Doctrines of Grace. By Dr. John Watson. $1.50.

From A. L. Burt & Co., New York: The Defense of Fort Henry. By James Otis. $1.50. A Brave Defense. By William P. Chipman. $1.00; and On the Kentucky Frontier. By James Otis. $1.00.

From George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia: The Chefs-D'Oeuvre of the Exposition Universelle. In parts. $1.00 each. Sold by subscription.

From G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York: The Awakening of Noahville. By Franklin H. North. 50 cents.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symp-

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

toms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

WOMEN OF IRELAND

Their Cottages Are More Inviting Places Than Reported.

Harper's Bazar.

We in this country have but little knowledge at most of the life of Irish women of their native isle, and what idea we do have is not an attractive one. Yet the life of the Irish women is really very picturesque, and, although poor, these women are not often in want. They lead happy, contented lives, working always at something, and are very joyous over life itself. All Irish girls are educated nowadays. Even the poorest attends school long enough to learn to read and write, and for this reason the young Irishwoman is an intelligent person and reads and broadens her knowledge of the world as eagerly as do girls of other races. There are many industries which occupy the time of the Irish maiden. Let it be said to her credit that whatever she does she does exceedingly well.

Most charming of her industries is that of "sprigging." This is embroidering on linen and cotton in the most delicate and beautiful fashion, for lingerie, handkerchiefs and gowns. The girls learn the art in convents and are as skillful at it as are the French. Although sprigging is most difficult handwork, the pay is exceedingly small. From 18 to 25 cents a day is the return for their labor. Instead, however, of working at home, each by herself, the spriggers gather at each other's houses, the gatherings being called "sprigging camps." After supper the girls and young women from all about gather at a certain house, fetching their work and stools with them. Much fun and jolity is the result, for the Irish woman is always merry and her wit is famous. The spinning wheel and the flax wheel are still found in the Irish cottages, where many a girl has her wedding dowry of linen and homespun made at home. Although it is more the task of the older women, there are still girls who do their spinning stint and lay by a certain amount for the wedding outfit.

Irish cottages of to-day are far more inviting places than reports of other days would lead us to believe, for the "pig in the parlor" is no longer to be found in Ireland nowadays. The typical Irish cottage has a clean, neat kitchen, with whitewashed walls, and is very comfortably furnished. There are clean little bedrooms, with patchwork quilts and muslin curtains. The Irish peasant girl in her own country is astonishingly well bred. She has the native graciousness and manner of the French woman, whom she much resembles in many ways. She is keen, quick, witty and kind-hearted, and her accomplishments are far greater than those of many other women in the world in the same circumstances.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

ENEMIES NOW.

Ethel—Did you buy that second-hand bicycle from a friend?

George—Well, I always considered him a friend until he sold me the "bike."—Tit-Bits.

FOR AND AGAINST.

First Suburbanite—How long was your last cook with you?

Second Suburbanite—She was "with us" for about two hours and "again us" all the rest of the two weeks she was there.—Judge.

HELPING HIM.

"I am willing to do anything," said the applicant for work.

"All right," said the hard-hearted merchant. "Please close the door behind you when you go out."—Somerville Journal.

THE JUNGLE PLATFORM.

"Fellow-citizens of the jungle," said the monkey, "various as our interests may be, can't we find some platform on which we may all stand?"

"That's right," put in the elephant. "Let us denounce menageries!"—Puck.

THE WRONG SPOOK.

There came a series of sharp raps. The medium dropped the black cloth and trembled.

"Brace up!" said the assistant, "you are not afraid of spooks."

"No, but that is the installment man."—Chicago News.

—The best protection against fevers, pneumonia, diphtheria, etc., is in building up the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Stamps of Great Value.

Here are the values of some of the stamps that may be seen at the Exposition: The pink two-cent stamps of British Guiana, first issue, are worth from £20 to £800 apiece; the blue two-cent missionary stamps of Hawaii from £800 to £500. The blue five-cent and 13-cent Hawaii of the second issue may be had at the moderate price of £50 to £100. The stamps of the first issue of Moldavia, now Roumania, blue in color, with an ox's head, fetch £300.—London Daily News.

Ready for Her.

"Here's a new arrival," announced the imp who was tending the gate; "she boasts that she was a rare clairvoyant on earth." "Indeed!" exclaimed his satanic majesty, with a horrid leer, "here she will be medium well done at least."—Philadelphia Record.

Usual Way.

Bobbs—Too bad about Nobbs. Lost all of his furniture because of a false alarm of fire at his house.

Dobbs—But if there was no fire, how could his furniture be destroyed?

Bobbs—Well, you see, Nobbs lives in a suburban town where they have a volunteer fire department.—Baltimore American.

Thoroughbred.

"Mamma, I've found out my dog's pedigree."

"What is it, dear?"

"Uncle Jim's hired man says he's a full blooded mongrel!"—Harper's Bazar.

Her His Face

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Heiskell's Ointment

the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Heiskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HYOMEI

AS A CURE

For Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption.

The United States Health Reports, January 6, 1900.

"After a careful investigation into the cause of the great decrease in the death rate from Catarrh and Consumption during the past year, we find that this reduction was brought about by the use of the new germicide HYOMEI. That no other treatment or remedy had anything whatever to do with this reduction."

Such evidence should prove to all sufferers that in HYOMEI alone is their only hope of successfully treating these diseases. Besides this, it is guaranteed and your money refunded if it fails.

Five days' treatment sent free. Medical advice free.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Outfit Complete, $1.00. Trial Outfit 25c.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

SHE SOLD THE MEN WHO BOUGHT THE WOOD

They were very busy when she entered, but beauty is far better for the eyes than figures, and they all dropped their pens and looked up.

"What can I do for you, miss?" said the confidential clerk, glancing at her stunning gown and picture hat.

"I am afraid I am intruding on your time," she said sweetly.

"Rest assured that you are not."

She opened a dainty little satchel and brought forth several blocks of wood.

"Gentlemen," she said, "I am selling these souvenirs of Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga battlefields for 25 cents each, the proceeds, after expenses are deducted, to go to a deserving charity. These little blocks of wood, of course, possess no intrinsic value but the memories they call up. If you are Southern gentlemen, you will think of the valor displayed on those fields by the noble sons of our dear Southland every time you gaze upon these little blocks, and a feeling of pride in your ancestry and your native land will swell your hearts with pride."

How much more she would have said can only be guessed at, but, of course, they would. The staff of clerks passed up their quarters like small boys before the circus wagon.

"Thank you, gentlemen," she said, bowing herself out. "You have indeed assisted in a noble work."

Then came Jimmy, the office boy.

"Say, where did you fellows get them little blocks?" he inquired.

"Bought them of a lady," responded one. "They are souvenirs from the battlefields of Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga."

"Did she have on a pink dress?"

"Yes."

"Carry a little satchel?"

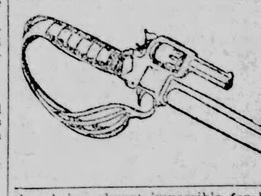
"Yes. Where did you see her, Jimmy?"

"Down in Loomis & Hart's furniture factory asking the foreman for little blocks. Told him she wanted them for a child to play with. Say, you fellows don't know Lookout Mountain souvenirs when you see them. Them blocks come outen sawlogs."—Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.

A VERY HANDY COMBINATION WEAPON

Handiness is the cry of the age, and our inventors seem never to tire of racking their brains to provide us with articles in the most useful and simplest possible form. The combination sword and pistol which we illustrate to-day is a case in point. Though recently patented in this country, it is the invention of an ingenious Mexican, who had noticed that in battle officers are generally expected to carry their swords in one hand, the other being used to guide their horse and use their pistols in self-defense—if they can.

Naturally, horses are often fractious in action, so that it is not surprising that the rider's attention should be solely taken up with managing his steed, it



thus being almost impossible for him to use his pistol effectively against his enemies. As a result, many and many an officer has lost his life because he could not reach his pistol handily, while a foeman was deliberately aiming his gun at him.

The advantage of the new combination weapon in such a predicament, therefore, is readily understood, for the officer could easily swing the point of his sword toward the enemy in a shorter time than a gun could be raised and fired, the two weapons being so arranged that the trigger of the revolver can easily be manipulated while the hand is closed over the sword-grip.—London Express.

—Communicate with us and learn how you may, with little money, become part owner in a racing stable with all the advantages and privileges that such position gives. Address: Office of The Arnold & Co. Stables, C 42 River St., Chicago, Ill.

Cupid's Poor Archery.

"What kind of a woman is that red-headed creature who lives in suite 23?" asked Mrs. Flatdweller.

"I don't know," answered her neighbor, "except that she is an Ibsen student and her husband is a five-cent novel reader."

"And who lives in suite 36?"

"The husband there is a great Shakesperean scholar, and his wife is always singing the latest popular songs of the day."—Indianapolis Sun.

Reason Enough.

"I believe," said the new clerk, "that our claim is that only the select few buy our goods."

"That's right," said the fashionable haberdasher. "Because our prices are so high."

"But why are our prices so high?"

"Because only the select few buy here."—Philadelphia Press.

Smallpox on Board.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 16.—The Royal mail steamed Don, from Southampton October 31, which arrived here to-nay, has been placed in quarantine. She has smallpox on board.

Chinese Obituary Ceremony.

The friends of the dead in China beg permission to burn quaint pasteboard images of men and cattle, shaped in crinkled paper, on the spot where the dead lie. The ceremony is a mark of respect, and is believed also to act as a sedative on the departed spirits.

Hot and Cold.

A San Francisco man's wife has separated from her husband because she claims he threw boiling water at her.

Strange that she should bring about a coolness between them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hayden's COCOA CHOCOLATES FROM THE BEAN PURE AS ALWAYS

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

CONTEXT—Our last lesson in the Gospels (Luke 17:11-19), was on the ten lepers. Between that and the present lesson the narrative covers four interesting recitals—the Coming of the Kingdom, the Pharisees and the Publican, the Law of Divorce, the Blessing of Little Children. Two of these are by Luke only, two by Matthew and Mark, and one of them by all the synoptics. A little study will show that these topics have no logical relation. Christ was engaged in miscellaneous and occassional instruction, adapting his words to those who gathered about Him. There is, however, a slight connection between the story of Christ and the little children and the story before us. One shows the religious condition and attitude of those who are in the morning of life, while the other exhibits the change which takes place in mature years. The contrast is very striking between a little child in the arms of the Savior and a young man who hesitates because of his wealth to become a follower of Christ.

SUBSTANCE—The lesson is in two great parts. The first (Verses 16 to 22), covers the conversation between Jesus and the young man; the second (Verses 23 to 26), represents an interview between Jesus and His disciples. The theme of the first part, "The Great Question," was presented by the young man who spoke twice. Jesus responding both times. The theme of the second part, "The Great Obstacle," suggested by the consideration of the first, was introduced by Jesus, who made three statements, the second and third being expansions and explanations of the first. The remarks of the apostles contained the expression of their surprise at the Master's words, and revealed the state of their minds and the extent of their knowledge. As usual, the central figure is Jesus, who stands between His followers and an anxious youth, disclosing himself to the former through the question of the latter.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The supreme topic of the day is up again. It was introduced formerly by a lawyer (Luke 10:25); now it is raised by a ruler (Luke 18:18), probably one of the Sanhedrin, the supreme court of the Jewish people, of which Nicodemus was a member (John 3:1).

APPROACH—A notable event—a rich young man, running, kneeling, seeking to know the way to life. Confessed ignorance, worldly honor, immense wealth, becoming reverence, eager haste, all at the feet of the Galilean. The salutation was unique, "Good Master," an acknowledgment of wisdom and character, not previously given, but then specially valuable (Luke 23:4). 2. The young man seemed to be confident of his ability. "What must I do?" What good thing? (Matt. 19:16). He believed there was a merit in good conduct, a purchasing price which he was willing to pay for the life to come. His was a sincere seeking for personal profit, not an attempt to annoy. In the midst of haste and duplicity such an approach is an occasion for rejoicing.

RESPONSE—1. Jesus gave attention first to the title. It was no new thing for Him to be styled Master. He had been so addressed by friends (Mark 5:5), and foes (Matt. 17:24), and had so spoken of Himself (Matt. 23:8). But why good? He did not question his right to be so regarded, but the reason prompting the remark. Then He added, What the ruler knew (I Sam 2:2; Psalm 119:68), "There is none good but God." The inference was, if Christ is good He is divine, and should be recognized as such. 2. No response being made to this logic, Jesus said (Matt. 19:17-18), "If thou will be perfect keep the Commandments," precisely the advice given on a prior occasion (Luke 10:28). "Which?" was the quick inquiry. Jesus quoted the second half of the decalogue, but in a different order (Matt. 19:18), covering man's duty to his fellow-man. He did not thereby intend, as many now attempt, to ignore duty to God, but to apply what in the sequel would reveal the state of the man's heart.

DEFENSE—The young man claimed that he had observed all this from his youth. So far as the letter was concerned that was probably true, for it is said that Jesus loved him, the only person mentioned in that manner, except the members of the Bethany family (John xi:5), and the apostles. (John xv:9.) There may have been, however, something of Pharisaic boast in the assertion (Luke xviii:11), even beyond the truth. (Ezek. xxxiii:31.) Paul had similar experiences which he described after his conversion. (Acts xxvi:9-11; 24-25; Phil. iii:6). At best it was a perfunctory performance of outward duties in the light of express injunction (2 Tim. iii:5), quite below the spiritual measure (Rom. iii:20), afterward made known under the gospel (Rom. viii:3-4). Still, the honest seeker after life answered the best he knew, and his words were kindly received by the Great Teacher.

EFFECT—1. "One thing thou lackest," was the reply of Jesus. Remarkable! A young man like him would pass muster in our day, and be received in the best society. He would be regarded as one of a thousand. Fortunately there is one thing lacking. What is it? 2. Then the searchlight was turned on. "Go sell what thou hast and give it to the poor and follow me." Is wealth a curse or sin? Is poverty a blessing or a virtue? Sometimes, but not always. Ill-gotten gain corrupts, degrades and ruins. But industry and economy are enjoined (Prov. iv:5), and they generally bring riches. Besides the godly use of property has the promise of the life that now is (Prov. iii:9-10), and many eminent saints have been wealthy (Gen. xiii:2; Job xlii:12). Furthermore, property may be an agent of usefulness in many ways (1 Tim. iv:18). What, then, the Saviour's command? Might not the unrighteous youth retain his riches? 3. The Saviour's "follow me" will solve the mystery. He desired the ruler's services, and had the right to prescribe the mode and condition of such services. Demanding a full consecration (1 Chron. xxix:5) and the surrender of that which he had, he nevertheless promised reward, "treasure in heaven." But what has this to do with "the lack"? We shall presently see.

SORROW—The young man went away grieved, refusing Christ's service and promise. (2 Thes. iv:10). It was a painful hour. Two emotions contended—a desire for life and a desire for worldly honor and possessions. He would gladly have taken both. And who would not? But the unfortunate required choice (Matt. vi:24). Either the ruler could not be a disciple of Jesus and retain his riches (Matt. xiii:22), or else Jesus could not employ him as he desired with his property. Without debating the reason, the master required the sacrifice (Luke xiv:33). The sorrow proved the wisdom of the requirement by exhibiting the state of the man. What could Jesus have done with a disciple who loved him less than he loved the world? (I John ii:15) Of what value is legal morality when wealth holds chief place in the heart? (1 Tim. vi:10) Ah, the lack, supreme loyalty to the cause of righteousness as represented in Jesus Christ!

THE GREAT OBSTACLE—The young man passed away, forever disappearing from the page of sacred history. The opportunity of his life was lost. He might have made one of the noble band that ushered in the kingdom, becoming a ruler indeed (Matt. xix:28). But he forms the text of a brief discourse to the disciples—a solemn warning to all who may come after.

DOCTRINE—1. Jesus "looked round about" (Mark xi:11). It was a personal, tender, searching inquiry into the thoughts of those present. Him (Matt. ii:22). The eyes of wisdom gazed into the depths of human hearts (Luke xxii:61). He doubtless saw that there was need to be supplied. He had personally instructed the little band on another occasion (Matt. x:9-10), but a general truth must be stated. 2. Here it is: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven." That was a wonderful utterance. A little while before Jesus expressed his purpose to build a kingdom out of children and child-like adults (Matt. xviii:2-3). Now he declares that it will be difficult for rich men to enter it. Strange kingdom that! Destined to endure forever (Dan. ii:44), and to triumph over all opposition (Matt. xvi:18) absorbing all other kingdoms (Rev. xi:15), it will be independent of that which has been the chief element of power in all worldly undertakings. There is one course in which men cannot by gold purchase the first place (Acts viii:20).

MEANING—1. It is not strange that the apostles were astonished at his words. Even although afterward they said substantially the same, and made appropriate deductions (James ii:5-6), which ought to be regreached in our day. 2. Jesus explained. They that "trust in riches" were the persons in his thought. A camel might more easily go through the eye of a needle (the small passageway in the wall of a city) than such an one could enter the kingdom. For the force of this see the orientalism. The man then is not rejected, neither is his wealth. The heart of the man, influenced by his wealth, is the obstacle. Jesus has just called a rich man whom he would gladly have received, but whose heart, corrupted by worldly goods (John vi:24) could not be purified but by surrender of the goods (Luke xix:8). But the man is more than his property (Luke xii:15). Get the man first. Hear it, all the coming centuries. The desire of Jesus is for the men who love him (John xxi:15). 3. The question was answered only in part. "Impossible with men" but "possible with God." No man can change his heart (Jer. xiii:23). Left to himself, he must remain forever what he is. But God can change it if man will yield to him (Phil. ii:13). Here, then, is the sublime height of the gospel. To take away the heart that fixes its desires upon this world and give a new heart that relocates its heavenly treasure (Lam. iii:41), this was the prophetic mission of Messiah (Ezek. xi:19), gloriously realized in Jesus Christ (Matt. i:21; Acts ii:45; Phil. iii:8).

INSTRUCTIONS—1. Wealth and honor cannot satisfy the soul (Luke vi:24-25). In its better hours come aspirations that provoke anxious questionings. 2. One may be lovely without Christ (verse 21), polished after a pattern, conform to rules, approved by human maxims, but something is lacking if the thought of following him awakens sorrow. 3. Money given to the poor is better than money corrupting the heart, but money held for Christ is better. We may be stewards of his bounties (1 Peter iv:10). 4. The exchange of gold for heavenly treasure is good barter. Gain is sweet godliness, but godliness is great gain (1 Tim. vi:6). 5. Let the church learn that Jesus does not measure men by their bank accounts. The gospel is not, however, a leveling, but a purifying and elevating force. 6. Christ came to enrich earthly to be beloved. His goodness proves divinity; his divinity demands surrender. That surrender must be on his terms. His terms are not arbitrary, but according to man's needs. It is hard, but possible through divine grace, to make men, now living wealth, to love Jesus. Rich men, with renewed hearts, fishermen and rulers, this is Christian evolution, the need of this day of mammoth fortunes and labor strikes (Prov. xxii:2). Reformers, the true watchword is Christ's call, "Follow me."

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

The Firefly's Lamps.

Wunst there wuz er firefly, flyin' all erbout;
Suddenly er wind cum 'long an' blew his lantern out.
Th' night wuz awful dark an' th' night wuz awful damp.
An' he wuz 'fraid o' bein' 'rested, goin' 'thout er lamp.
So he flew up to er farmer, hoein' in er patch,
"Say, mister," sez ther fly, "Please gimme er match?"

—Philadelphia Press.

Unreasonable.

Bacon—When you are in the city drop in and see me.

Egbert—Why, I thought your office was on the eighteenth floor?

"So it is."

"And you want me to drop in; do you suppose I'll be in a balloon?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Strong, Indeed.

She said she loved him with all her might,
No wonder he was elate,
For she was a lady in weeds bedight,
And the widow's mite is great.

—Philadelphia Press.

Original Art.

The Connoisseur—You don't mean to say that there was ever anything in nature like that landscape.

Artist—Well, I should say. I claim to be original in my work. I'm not a copyist, I'd have you know.—Boston Transcript.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove What the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy Swamp-Root is for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Reporters Have Convincing Interviews with Prominent People Regarding Wonderful Cures.

65TH POLICE PRECINCT.
Greater New York, Oct. 11, 1900.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles, bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root. We remain yours very truly,

JAMES COOK,
HUGH E. BOYLE,
JOHN J. BODKIN.

Officers of the 65th Police Precinct,
Greater New York.

WONDERFUL CURES MADE BY SWAMP-ROOT.

Women as Well as Men are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhardt, of 2835 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. The physicians told me my kidneys were not affected, but I felt sure that they were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefits almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drive them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Blade who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo "Weekly Blade" when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that kidney and bladder troubles could be traced to the kidneys, but now science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the kidneys or these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak, sick or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," it will be taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

PUNCH THE BAG.

Miss Frances Namon Tells Women How to Improve Their Health and Complexion.

"By punching a rubber bag for ten minutes a day for a week a woman can do more to reduce her weight and to preserve a firm figure than by observing a rigid diet for six months," says Miss Frances Namon, the woman athlete, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Miss Namon is an expert in boxing, fencing and all gymnastics for women. Her specialty is fancy bag-punching.

"Bag-punching is the ideal indoor exercise for women," says Miss Namon. "The object of all athletics is, of course, to get the blood to circulating rapidly

MISS FRANCES NAMON PUNCHING THE BAG.

and well. It is the proper action of the blood that clears the complexion, builds up tissues and makes the thin woman fat, or hurts out unhealthy adipose tissues and makes the stout woman thin. Plenty of good blood coursing fast through the veins is a remedy for nearly all physical ills that are remediable.

"If a woman has a complexion like paste, bag-punching will start the sluggish blood in motion and give her a skin the color of peaches and cream. Is anything wild. When I began practicing I had been an invalid with nervous dyspepsia for three years, and now I have the appetite and the digestion of an ostrich, and not an ounce of flesh too much. Bag-punching exercises every muscle in the body, and especially those that have a tendency to take on fat. It develops the shoulders and neck and reduces the waist."

"It requires a teacher, Miss Namon?"

"Not at all, and there's a strong point in its favor for the average woman. Unlike fencing, it does not require an antagonist. Ten dollars will buy a first-class light rubber punching bag with framework support, and a fairly good one can be had for less money. This is all

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more conservative in way of special
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offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions
only.

A MISSOURI CONGRATULATION.

Editor Blade:—Accept a hearty hurrah for the grand and remarkable triumph of the Republican party, with as hearty thanks to the grand old Blade for its labors in teaching, guiding and outlining the pathway of the people. The Blade is one of the best political teachers extant. Bryanism has gone down in the avalanche of Republican votes, with its copperhead treason, imperialism, 16 to 1, etc. Send The Blade to guide, cheer and post us for another year.
Yours truly O. S. LESLIE.
Newark, Mo.

PORTO RICO'S ELECTION.

The party of dissent, objection and calamity, under the lead of Mr. Bryan, endeavored to make an issue of the Porto Rican bill, especially the tariff feature. The effort was not a success. The American voters took the common-sense view that the tariff, which imposed a ratae of but 15 per cent of the Dingley rates, and placed all the revenue arising therefrom, both at United States ports and those of the island, in the insular treasury, was a good thing, and the method of providing for the financial needs of Porto Rico a sensible one.

Now the people of Porto Rico have indorsed the law by an emphatic majority. The party there which indorsed the law and the course of the administration carried the election. The majority of the insular voters thus gave their formal approval of that legislation, and made the attitude of the Democratic party ridiculous.

It now rests with the newly-elected legislative assembly when the Porto Rican tariff shall end. Section three of that law provides:

Whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, and from the United States from Porto Rico, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and two, on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico.

On December 3, the insular assembly meets, and will begin its task of evolving a system of self-government for Porto Rico. On the same day the United States congress will convene, and Mr. Federico Gedetau, who was elected delegate for Porto Rico, will take his seat in the house. Like the delegates from Arizona and New Mexico, which have had a territorial form of government for 52 years; like the delegates from Hawaii or Oklahoma, he will have no vote, but his advice will be potent in all matters of legislation affecting the island.

Mr. Gedetau is a man fully equipped for his new duties. He has long taken a leading part in Porto Rican affairs. In 1896 he was one of the four commissioners sent to Spain to ask self-government for the island, and in 1898 he was elected delegate to the Spanish Cortes. When elected the other day as delegate in congress, he was serving as president of the San Juan board of education. We shall hear much more of Mr. Gedetau in the future.

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

While there is little doubt that Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, owes his election of a week ago to the Goebel law, the Republican will not contest for the place, even though they are confident Mr. Yerkes received a majority of the votes. Experience has taught them that such a test would be useless.

Neither is it probable that any effort will be made to contest the vote on Presidential electors. Any such effort would be futile, as the governor and secretary of state issue the certificates to electors, and this will be accepted as final.

It may be that if there is any doubt about the legality of the election of any Democratic Congressman, his seat may be contested, for in such case there would be an opportunity of righting the wrong and securing justice, Congress itself being the judge.

Every fair-minded citizen hopes this is the last of the obnoxious and unfair Goebel law, and that Kentucky will hereafter hold elections which will reflect the judgment and wishes of the voters.

GRIGGS TO RESIGN.

Attorney General Griggs has made public his purpose to retire from the cabinet on March 4 next. This announcement is not a surprise. It has long been known that Mr. Griggs sacrificed his personal and pecuniary interest by taking the position originally. He accepted it to mark his sense of the honor done him by the President. By serving through the presidential term, which his appointment contemplated, he has discharged his full duty, and he will leave the President's official family with a most creditable record as the legal adviser of the executive branch of the government.

WATTERSON ON BRYANISM.

Henry Waterson lifts his voice—and it is an eloquent and persuasive one—against the talk of "reorganizing" the Democratic party. He remarks that a party which cast something like 7,000,000 votes at the late election, and which has state and county committees in every commonwealth, "is already fairly well organized." Then Mr. Watterson discusses, in something like two columns of incisive but guarded language, the necessity for getting rid of Bryanism and its allied fads, to which the Democratic party is more or less committed through its fusion alliances.

As to Mr. Bryan himself, the brilliant Kentuckian discusses his power for good or for harm to the party in diplomatic phrase. He says in part:

It is easy to see how such a man as this might, through honest error, or embittered vanity, keep the Democratic party hopelessly divided and insure Republican victories every four years for twenty years to come.

He is bound to command a certain following. He is bound to speak with a certain authority. And there is in sight no counterbalancing force in case he should persist in regarding his own peculiar views paramount to all other considerations and should continue to adopt the attitude and to claim the prerogatives of a law-giver to his political associates. Some of those views have been exploded by events. Others of them are of doubtful tenure upon the party faith. All of them will bear revision; and whether Mr. Bryan be a sagacious party leader, or merely an attractive talking machine, will be disclosed by the sense and judgment or the pragmatism and egotism of his future proceeding. Thus it is that his power for harm, in the latter event, will be incalculable, and as there is no way to guard against it, the party can not escape it.

Then Mr. Watterson assumes the role of a prophet of the school of Jeremiah, and foresees, in the administration of the governments of "Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines" (why Cuba?) an era wherein "corruption and despotism will be the rule; carpetbaggery, scalawaggery and skullduggery the examples." Of course, there is nothing on which to base such prognostication—but Mr. Watterson must have a fulcrum for his argumentative lever, and none being at hand, he assumes one. Then, he says, the people will be disgusted with these things by 1904; "and if, added to this disgust, there should be hard times, it is plain to see how a compact, well-organized opposition—not handicapped by the sublimations of mere political speculation, nor divided by illusory economic specifics and sub-doctrinal cure-alls—would have an easy thing and want nothing better."

Precisely! "If" the sky should fall, we would be able to catch the larks!

Next the Louisville editor makes his application—which, translated into plain English, is, "get rid of Bryan and his fads." He says:

No party can carry a national election in the United States which relies on a union of the West and the South, to begin with, and—to end with—no party can carry such an election, which does not divide the commercial and fiscal interests of the North and East. During two Presidential campaigns the Democratic party has been misled by jack-o'-lantern politics. It must come back to base and get down to bed rock if it hopes to stand upon its feet again; and, unless it does, the seven million votes it polled last week will begin to disintegrate, sloughing off from the main body state by state until the party itself peters out after the manner of its great antagonist of other days, continuing the McKinleyites in their power and leaving them to its unchallenged enjoyment.

We doubt if the Watterson lucubration will be pleasant reading to Mr. Bryan; and we doubt still more whether the Democratic party has the ability to retrace its downward course. It lacks the leadership to accomplish that task. Mr. Watterson will find himself repeating his previous experience in trying to be the mentor of his party. It will "march through the slaughter-house into an open grave," despite his well-meant warnings.

BRYAN'S MISSTATEMENTS.

A fine sample of Wm. J. Bryan's usual style of misrepresentation is the following from his interview on the result of the election:

The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all their voters who were away from home, and this gave them considerable advantage.

The facts are these: The Central Traffic Association is an organization which makes rules for passenger traffic on all railways from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio river. It gave an uniform rate of one fare for a round-trip ticket to all voters desiring to go home to cast their ballots, who were duly certified by their party committees. Both state committees in Ohio had blank certificates, which, when filled out and signed, were accepted as authority to grant the reduced rate. The opportunity was open to voters of all parties, and was utilized by all—Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Prohibitionists, etc.

Mr. Bryan certainly knew the facts. If he did, he deliberately falsified. If he did not, he made a statement at random—which is morally quite as objectionable. The right of a voter temporarily away from his residence to return there to vote is unquestioned by any intelligent man. The railroads gave the same rate to all, irrespective of their politics. Mr. Bryan should give his mouth a rest, and surcease of his gabble to a suffering people.

MR. HANNA AS CHAIRMAN.

Whatever fault may be found to Mr. Hanna by Democrats and Republicans none will gainsay that his management of two national campaigns places him in the front rank as an organizer of political forces. The application of business methods to the conduct of a great political campaign has resulted in a better and more thorough organization for a much smaller amount of money.

Mr. Hanna is a worker. He does things. His energy stimulated every branch of the great Republican organization. His assistants partook of his zeal and imparted it to others until the whole structure was embued with enthusiasm and determination.

Mr. Hanna was not as much an issue in the campaign just closed as he was in 1896. Hannaism could not be used as a bogie, for while men of one and all parties did not look upon the Ohio senator as all that is best in politics and did not agree with him in all his methods, they admitted that as an organizer and doer of things he stood without a peer in the history of political managers.

Mr. Hanna will not manage another national campaign, but he has left a record which those who follow him may emulate but scarcely parallel. Those who most bitterly oppose him on other propositions will cheerfully grant him the distinction of being the most successful chairman ever at the head of the national Republican committee.

If the Triads of Southern China overthrow the imperial government, with which the Powers are now negotiating, the situation will be one of added complexity.

THAT COLORADO LYNCHING.

The horrible burning alive of the negro, Preston Porter, by "300 of the best citizens" of Lincoln county, Colorado, is as atrocious in its way as was the unspeakable crime of which the wretch himself had been guilty. There is no division of intelligent public opinion on the lynching question. It is indefensible in any sense; it is a reversion to barbarism, and breeds contempt for law and its safeguards.

The Blade has received several communications on this topic, all in the same key of condemnation of the lynchers. We deem it unnecessary to print them. Nor would we consider it necessary to refer editorially to the subject—as The opposition of The Blade to all mob law, in whatever form it appears, is well known—were it not that the lynching was undoubtedly prompted by the absence of a capital punishment law in Colorado.

There has been a streak of mawkish sentimentality in the American people, or a part of them, on the matter of hanging or electrocuting the scoundrels who commit murder and allied crimes. We have no doubt there were, among those "300 best citizens," a number who were heartily in favor of abolishing the death penalty, when the subject was acted upon a few years ago. The emotional nature which would commend such a law is exactly that which would be profoundly stirred y the shocking crime of the negro Porter, and lead its possessor to join in the horrible burning.

The outcome of this affair will probably be the re-enactment of capital punishmeat in Colorado. We have not reached that stage of civilization in which we can dispense with executions. The absence of such a law always leads to mob violence and lynching when a particularly atrocious crime has been committed. We should take a lesson from natural laws. If a man touch fire, he will be burned; if he fall from a height, he will be crushed; if he fall into deep water, and can not swim, he will be drowned. There is no greater deterrent from crime than the knowledge that its commission will be followed by prompt and orderly punishment, and as certain as that which follows a violation of one of nature's laws.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

Monday the national convention of the Interstate Good Roads association convened at Chicago. It proposes to effect a national organization and bring to bear all legitimate influences on Congress and all the state legislatures, in favor of a systematic and comprehensive plan for the improvement of the roads of the United States.

The United States has, collectively, the worst roads in the world. In the beginning of the century, when all traffic was by wagons, when railways were yet unknown, the question of road improvement was at the front. The old National road, from Cumberland, Md., through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to points in Missouri, is well remembered—and the portion of it which was completed is to-day as good a roadway as there is in the country.

The advent of railways as a means of handling heavy traffic caused the wagon-roads to take a subordinate place. Turnpikes have been built, here and there, but no systematic scheme of road improvement embracing a whole state has ever been elaborated, to our knowledge. It is time this step were taken. It is of the utmost importance to the farmers. A good road to his market town puts money into his pocket every year; it adds to the value of his farm; it promotes intercourse, and is altogether desirable from every point of view. The good roads movement should be taken up zealously by the farmers of every state.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION.

The short session of the Fifty-sixth congress begins on December 3. From then to March 4 is thirteen weeks; and if you omit Sundays, Thanksgiving and the usual recess at the Christmas holidays, that body will have only about 70 working days.

An unusual number of important measures are pending, besides the regular annual appropriation bills. The more important committees, in view of the crush of business that will be before congress, have arranged to meet before the session begins, that they may get the appropriation and other bills ready for early presentation.

The Nicaragua canal bill, the Pacific cable measure, the increase of the navy, the question of the size of the regular army, the shipping bill, the reduction of the revenues, are a few of the measures of great importance that need action at this session. So important are some of them that, if they fail to get consideration in the rush, an extra session will probably be called for their discussion and final disposition.

UNPROFITABLE TRUSTS.

So much was said during the presidential campaign upon the evils of trusts that it may surprise many good people to learn that more than half of the largest of these organizations have lost money within the past year. There are thirty of these big combinations whose shares are listed and dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. Of these fourteen have disappointed their shareholders and have lost much more money than the remaining fourteen have made.

This shows that these combinations do not control production fully in their lines. They cannot keep prices up so as to make money on their capital stock. An advance in price generally means a decrease in demand; and hence there is a price-limit beyond which they cannot go and retain business. Again, if there is a big profit in a trust-made article, independent manufacturers enter the field, and then competition soon puts prices on a reasonable basis.

THE LEONIDS.

The astronomers were disappointed in their hope that this year would witness another great display of Leonid meteors on the nights of November 13 and 14. No advices have yet been received from the Harvard astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru, but in the United States the meteors observed were few in number. On the night of the 14th observers at Goodsell University, Northfield, Minnesota, observed five small showers, one being from the direction of the constellation Gemini, and hence utterly unexpected. The probability is that the November meteor stream has been shifted by planetary attraction, and that the 33-year period has thus been altered.

One Adlai Stevenson has once more faded into political obscurity.

TO EXTEND RURAL DELIVERY.

Postmaster General Smith will ask the session of Congress to appropriate three and a half millions of dollars to maintain and extend free rural delivery. If possible, this sum should be given and it should be increased from year to year to meet the growing demand.

There is nothing which the government has undertaken in years which is proving so popular as this movement to give the farmers their mail at their doors. The experiment has proved successful wherever tried and the farming communities are urgent in their demands to have the plan extended as rapidly as the finances of the government will permit.

Modern improvements and conveniences are bringing the people of the country in closer contact with those in cities and towns. Electric roads are not only connecting villages and cities, but they afford a means of rapid transit for those who live in the country. It will not be many years until the telephone system will cover the country so thoroughly and will be so perfected and available at such a small cost that many of the homes of farmers will be equipped with the instruments.

The isolated farmer is isolated no longer. He demands the daily newspaper and is as anxious as his city cousin for quick contact with the world. There is no better medium than the free delivery of his mail at his door. By all means make the appropriation as liberal as possible.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

There has been a large increase in the population of the United States since 1890, but it has pretty near balanced itself in between East and West, north and South. The only preponderance has been in the increase of population in the Northwest; and consequently the center of population, while still remaining in the state of Indiana, has shifted slightly to the northwest since 1890.

In that year the pivotal point was located about twenty miles east of Columbus, Bartholomew county, in southern central Indiana. This year it is determined to be seven miles north of Columbus. It is worthy of note that the movement of this center has been steadily westward for over a century. In 1790 it was east of Baltimore twenty miles. In ten years it had moved forty miles westward. The annexation of Louisiana took it south and west, and in 1820 it was sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.

In 1840 the pioneers of the West carried it north, and in 1850 it had moved south again, owing to the fact that Texas had come into the Union. The growth of the great West had switched it back to the North in 1860, and it was near Chillicothe, Ohio. War reduced the population of the South in the decade between 1860 and 1870, and the center moved north near to Cincinnati. In another decade it had cleared Cincinnati in its westward progress, and in 1890 it had settled in central southern Indiana.

McKINLEY LUCK.

For some years there has been much talk of McKinley luck. As Congressman McKinley he was called lucky because his tariff bill met with popular favor and resulted in increased industrial activity.

When gerrymandered out of a seat in congress, he was called lucky because it seemed so natural for him to step into the gubernatorial chair. He was termed lucky in 1896 when he was nominated and elected president. During the past two years he has often been called lucky because everything seemed to tend towards his re-election. When Democracy blundered at Kansas City, men spoke of it as more McKinley luck; and during the campaign he was more than once called lucky when neither he nor his party blundered.

Is not the Washington Post right? The Post says it is time to stop the talk about McKinley luck, and pay some attention to McKinley foresight and McKinley judgment. The Post is right. While the president is human, he is a man of rare good judgment. He does not lose his head. He is both a statesman and a politician. He is not easily tricked. He knows his business and performs it honestly and conscientiously. It is not luck, but a clear brain, a well-balanced mind and a desire and determination to do right.

SHIFTING WESTWARD.

The statement that a syndicate of Danish bankers will place $15,000,000 of Copenhagen municipal bonds in this country, calls attention anew to the financial ability of our people, and the shifting of the world's monetary center to the westward. Within the past two years, our moneyed men have loaned many millions of dollars to England, Sweden, Russia and Germany—that is, they have bought blocks of the bonds of those governments. And this movement seems destined to increase.

Up to the present time, London has been the world's market for government, municipal and great corporation loans. The fact that these are now increasingly seeking a market in the United States is of vast significance. The center of the world's finances is shifting westward. The reason for this is that four years of unexampled prosperity have made the United States the creditor of the world. We have gained the leadership in trade, and supremacy in international finance is the necessary sequence.

It is this change in our financial status which caused the alteration in British financial and industrial opinion regarding President McKinley. In 1896, this element in Great Britain was strongly for his election, because of the large English investments in our industrial, railway and other securities, whose value was threatened by Bryan's election. During the four years, however, Americans have bought back the bulk of these English holdings. More than that, the United States has invaded the world's markets to an unexampled degree, and English manufacturers and merchants have felt this competition sharply through their own losses. Consequently, there was an entire change in their views. They all hoped for Bryan's triumph, knowing that it would cause a business revulsion here, and enable them to get back the trade they had lost. More than that, they felt certain that the next four years under McKinley would mean a great increase in our competition with them. It was a thoroughly selfish view, but quite natural, of course.

The attempt of an insane woman to kill Emperor William by throwing a butcher's cleaver at him is unique in method among efforts at assassinating crowned heads.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

The beginnings of the new navy date back to the early 80's. From 1884 to the present we have completed seven battleships of the first and second classes, 45 cruisers, gunboats and monitors, and 19 torpedo boats. A considerable number of vessels are in process of construction or authorized.

The lesson of the Spanish war has not been lost on the American people. They realized, when hostilities broke out, and there was one hostile fleet in the Pacific and another in the Atlantic, that the best means of defense is a navy which can strike and win at a distance from our own shores. The naval force at our command then was sufficient, fortunately, to cope with the navy of Spain. But we may be involved in war with a power with a greater navy than ours. Then we will feel the need of a powerful seaarmament. Preparation for this possible contingency is the part of wisdom.

An adequate navy is a conservator of peace. No nation will be rash enough to provoke hostilities with a nation which has adequate sea-power. War will only be resorted to as a last extremity. The battles of Manila bay and of Santiago were of a revelation to the world of the fighting capacity of the little American navy. Europe realized at last that the United States was not a husky, overgrown nation, devoted to commercialism and money-getting, but a world-power, ready to maintain the rank among nations to which its population, wealth and commerce entitle it. We need a powerful navy, and we must have it—not as an instrument of aggression, but of national defense, and to maintain American prestige and national honor on every sea around the globe.

It looks as if thousands of old live Democrats have come into the Republican party to stay.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Business Confidence.

Seldom has the word confidence, as applied to the business situation, possessed a deeper meaning or greater significance than at the present time. Since the election all traces of timidity on the part of both commercial and financial interests have disappeared, and operations have been conducted with a boldness and dash that give promise of a much greater expansion in all lines of trade and industry than has yet been seen.

Following closely upon the election came the foreign trade statement for October, and in the statistics presented by this is to be found further substantial reason for the confidence that is displayed in the situation. The showing is a phenomenal one. Exports for the month amounted to $163,093,267, which is $37,027,070 larger than for the same month last year and $28,936,372 in excess of the previous high record. More than one-third of the exports were of cotton, while the value of manufactured goods sold abroad was about $58,000,000. Imports fell off slightly in the face of this enormous increase in exports, the excess of exports over imports for the month being $92,475,226, the largest in any month in the history of the country. The figures for October make the excess for the ten months ending October 31 about $560,000,000, an increase of 129,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

In a broad way the situation could hardly look better. Such clouds as remain in the commercial and financial skies are of comparatively little importance. The policy of the national administration with respect to the business interests of the country for the next four years has been determined by the election, and this means a continuation of the gold standard and the opening up of new trade and industrial opportunities. All this stands for stability and commercial progress and must invite the display of an even greater degree of confidence than that which is now evidenced.

Anti-Trust Amendments.

It is expected that the senate will take up the amendments to the anti-trust law of 1890, passed by the house toward the close of the last session. These amendments seek to simplify the procedure in the cases of trusts that act in the way of restraining trade and commerce. The amendments permit any one to bring suit in a United States court, instead of conferring this authority solely upon the attorney-general. Officers and attorneys of trusts are rendered liable as well as principals, and the fines at present provided are supplemented by imprisonment. The federal courts will have jurisdiction only when interstate commerce is involved. There seems to be need of such legislation.

One Term Ahead.

At the close of McKinley's first term the Presidency will have been held by the two great parties of the country respectively for an equal period of years, placing the Republican party under its several names of Federal, Whig and Republican. At the close of the second Cleveland administration the Democratic party had held the Presidency 56 years. By the fourth of March next the Federal, Whig and Republican parties combined and reckoned as one party will also have held the office for 56 years. The ensuing four years of President McKinley's administration will put the Republican party one term ahead on the record.

War's Tribute.

The death at Hong Kong from typhoid fever of a favorite nephew of Mrs. McKinley shows that our government's foreign enterprises exact tribute from every circle of American life. The humble home of the obscure citizen is not the only one called upon to offer sacrifice for the nation's interest and honor. Assistant Paymaster Barber enlisted as a private in our war with Spain and was commended for his gallantry. His death, it is said, has caused deep sadness in the White house circle, where he was admired and loved.

Senator Davis' Illness.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, who is seriously ill from blood poisoning at his home in St. Paul, Minn., is now believed to be suffering from the effects of exposure during service in the army of the Union. Senator Davis was second lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin regiment, but was obliged to leave the army after two years of service on account of malignant fever contracted in southern swamps. It is believed that the poison of the fever was never eliminated, and that the senator is feeling the after effects. His death would be a great loss to the senate and the country.

October Exports.

The October foreign trade returns contribute another striking chapter in the altogether marvelous export trade history of this country. Certainly nothing even remotely resembling the immense total of exports for that month has ever before been recorded, and the October total will constitute a standard of measurement which will require an enormous outgo of merchandise to equal, let alone surpass. The value of the exports of all merchandise in October this year aggregates the immense total of $163,093,267, a sum 41 per cent in excess of that for September, 29 per cent heavier than that of October a year ago and 18 per cent heavier than the largest previous totals of exports recorded, that made in December, 1898. As already foreshadowed, this enormous expansion was due to enlarged foreign takings of American raw cotton at a heavily increased price, but it is worth noticing that exports of products other than agricultural, in short, manufactured products, showed a heavy gain.

October Imports.

The total imports in October, on the other hand, show a still further shrinkage from the same month a year ago, while marking a gain of 18 per cent over September, and the net excess in exports over imports equals the record-breaking total of $92,475,226. In other words, the exports in October were considerably more than double the total of imports. For the ten months' period, of course, the showing has become more than ever remarkable when compared with preceding years. The exports for that period aggregate $1,194,775,205, of which $1,173,922,690 are domestic products, a gain of 16 per cent over last year's record total, while imports amount to only $695,107,269, a gain of 5.6 per cent. The net result is a balance in favor of exports of practically $500,000,000. It will be gathered from the above that the closing year of the century promises to fittingly cap the climax of a period memorable in American foreign-trade development.

KENTUCKY'S NEW ELECTION LAW.

The new Kentucky election law was not in force at the election of November 6. The bill, which passed late in October, contained a clause rendering it operative after 90 days from its enactment; hence it goes into effect in the latter part of January. This was in order to keep the Goebel law in effect and enable the Democrats, by their control of the election machinery, to place Beckham in the governor's chair instead of Yerkes.

The new law creates a state board of two election commissioners, to be appointed by the governor in July, annually, and to hold office for one year. The state central committees of the two parties polling the two largest votes at the preceding state election shall present lists of names to the governor, who shall appoint one from each list. The clerk of the court of appeals, by virtue of his office, is made the third member of this board. He shall preside, but has a vote only in case of disagreement of the two commissioners, when he shall act as umpire.

In each county there shall be a county board of election commissioners, of two members, appointed by the state election board, from lists of five names furnished by the county executive committees of the two parties polling the two largest votes in the county. The sheriff of the county shall preside, and shall act as umpire in case of disagreement, with the right to vote in such cases. They also hold office for one year.

Each county board shall annually appoint, for each election precinct in the county, two judges, one clerk and one sheriff of election. The county executive committees of the two parties casting the largest vote shall file a list of eight names for each precinct. One judge shall be selected from each list, the clerk from one and the sheriff of election from the other—thus making the precinct officials stand two from each party.

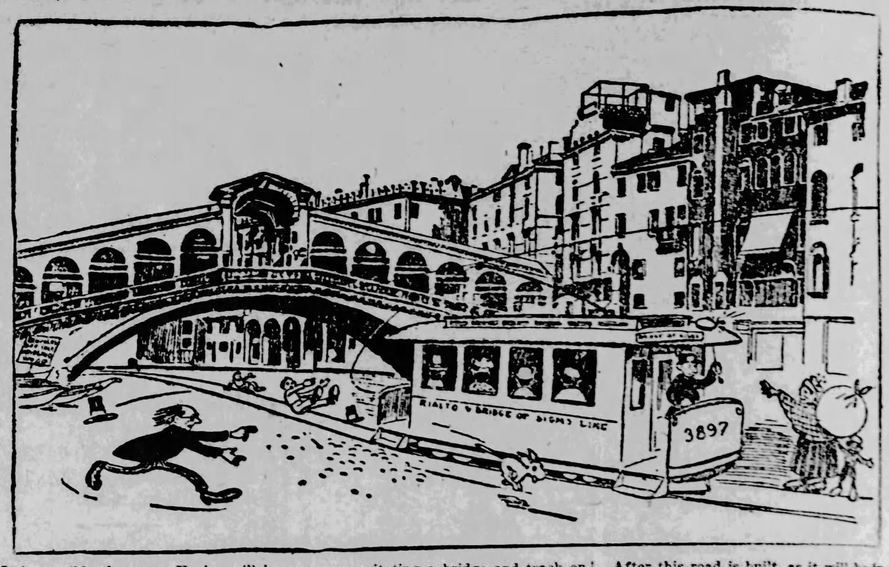
The county board of elections shall canvass the election returns of the county and issue certificates of election. The poll-books and "questioned ballots" are to remain in the county clerk's office as part of the records.

When the election of a governor or lieutenant governor is contested, a board to determine the contest shall be made up of three state senators selected by lot by the Senate, and eight representatives, selected by lot by the House. This board shall elect a chairman and decide the contest; but this decision is to be neither final nor conclusive. Its report shall be submitted to a joint session of the two houses of the legislature, the speaker of the House presiding, and this joint session shall have the final decision of the contest.

The state board of election commissioners shall canvass the returns of elections for Presidential electors, representatives in Congress, or for any state or district officer other than members of the legislature.

Already a point has been raised against the legality of this law. It is declared that the duties of the boards of election, under its provisions, are ministerial, and the courts of the state have decided that boards can not act in a ministerial capacity. It may be that the validity of the law will be tested in the courts. If it should be decided against, the Goebel law would still be in full force

PLAN TO FILL IN CANALS OF VENICE



It is possible that soon Venice will be no longer the bride of the Adriatic. The gondoliers will be driving hacks and acting as motormen on trolley cars and the gondolias themselves will have wheels on them and be used as market wagons to bring onions and early cabbage into town.

The artists, poets, writers, and all other esthetically inclined people of Europe are up in arms against the vandal engineers who have been discovered to be silently conspiring against the canals of Venice.

Already engineers have gone far towards accomplishing their purpose. The bridge which now crosses the lagoon and the sea, connecting Venice with the mainland, has been found to seriously interfere with the free circulation of the tidal waters of the Adriatic, and caused marshes and swamps to form where once deep currents swept. The engineers have already secured a permit for a railroad track and bridge to the beach. They are now agitating a bridge and track on the other side of town, and a roadway to connect the two. This means the virtual filling in of all the canals, because by cutting off the circulation of the water the canals would be nothing but stagnant pools that would have to be filled up if anyone expected to live in the town.

The effect of what has already been done has caused many of the most important canals to become putrid swamps, and they have been filled up.

Venetians have become reconciled to the idea of filling in the canals, and if the engineers persevere it is believed that it will not be many years before Venice has secured a decree of divorce from the Adriatic. The project is enthusiastically supported by almost all of the hotel proprietors and trades people of Venice.

The engineers wish to construct a roadway from the mainland to Venice on which automobiles, bicycles, carriages and trolley cars may run into Venice.

After this road is built, as it will be in a short time, it will be only a natural step to fill in the canals so that there may be streets on which these vehicles may run after they get into Venice. The trolley cars clanging over from the mainland and whizzing down the filled in Grand Canal will be a sight calculated to make the old Doges turn over in their graves and weep. The gondoliers who now glide up and down the unvexed surface of the canal will have to learn how to run a trolley car or drive a hack. Dogs will also come into Venice with the new streets and bark outside the Palazzo Vendeamin. The gondoliers will lose their songs for if they try to sing while acting as conductor or motorman on a trolley car the company would probably discharge them at the end of the week.

With trolley cars, bicycles, automobiles, hacks and busses the Venice of the old days will be gone and another city established which poets and painters will refuse to recognize.

REVISED VERSION OF GRASSHOPPER AND ANT

An Ant, who had labored diligently all the Summer, packed into his Carpet Bag all the money he could Rake and Scrape together and set out for his Home in the Country, where he purposed spending the Winter in Comfort with his Family.

Out upon the High Road he was overtaken by a large, Husky looking Grasshopper, who had a Cast in one Eye and a luxuriant Growth of Hair on the backs of his Hands.

"O, Sir," cried the Grasshopper, "Pity a poor Unfortunate. I have traveled all the way from Kansas, singing and doing a Cakewalk by the way, and now I am reduced to Penury and am Confronted with a Long Hard Winter. What shall I Do?"

The Ant leaned complacently upon his Staff and carefully Sized Up his new Acquaintance. He noticed that the Grasshopper Did look seedy.

"My good man," said he kindly, "go ye to the City whence I have just come and seek Employment. Live quietly and industriously, save all your Money, and by Next Winter you shall be even as you see me now."

Whereupon the Grasshopper made as if to turn and start for the City, but when he was half way round he shot forth a sinewy hind leg and Soaked the Ant squarely in the Solar Plexus.

Then, stooping over the prostrate form of his victim, he robbed the Ant of $12.75, a Silver Watch, and a second-hand copy of "David Harum."

Shouldering these, the Grasshopper went forth upon his way, shuffling his Feet and Whistling in Rag Time, leaving the Thrifty Ant worried and reflecting, between ineffectual Efforts to regain his Breath, upon Inhumanity of Modern Civilization.

Moral: Times have Changed since 1873.
—R. W. Taylor, in Chicago Tribune.

POET WANTS A WIFE, PREFERS AN ACTRESS

FAW FAW, THE INDIAN POET.

Faw Faw wants a wife.

When he finds the right lady he will settle $8,000 on her, asking in return that she will be to him a poet's inspiration.

For Faw Faw is a poet.

He is a verse maker of the Cheyennes—a full-blooded Indian with a Carlisle college education and a faculty for turning rhymes. He lives in Oklahoma territory, and has wealth of cash and goods.

Speaking of his matrimonial aspirations, Faw Faw says:

"I have just returned from the East and saw there many white squaws. I like their taste. They dress well and move about quickly, with much more haste than our women. I want to marry a pale face woman. I will settle $8,000 on my wife and allow her to spend the money as she pleases.

"We can live in the East or the West, just as she pleases. I am easy to get along with, but I want a wife who can help me with my writings. I know well enough that I am not a successful composer, but wife some help I could get along all right.

"I want the woman I marry to have plenty of common sense, style and ability to tell good poetry when she sees it. No others need apply."

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article ,and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.80
Sugar shell	.75
Butter knife	.85
Soup ladle	2.50
Child's set 2 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is of silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch.....$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches 2.25

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The carver has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In order, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1900—Burton Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. In the Burton is shown one of the very smartest of this season's tailor waists. It is a plain tight-fitting design, having one dart and extending over the waist-line. It is finished with tailor collar and revers, and has the long tight tailor sleeve that ends over the hand in two points. The chemisette is made separate and may be of linen or soft silk. Soft wide-weave reps is the material used—in blue. The collar is of white silk covered with cream lace, and the fastening is made with small buttons and loops.

1414—Betsey Apron.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Quaintly cut and daintily made aprons always find favor with mothers. This design will be found quite simple and thoroughly practical. It is cut with square neck both back and front, and finished with a frill at the armhole. The band for the neck is very prettily made of embroidery, lace, or of the material itself neatly trimmed. The tie strings are made of a strip of the material any desired width and fastened in the under arm-seam. Nainsook, lawn, cambric and all kinds of washable fabrics may be selected for this model.

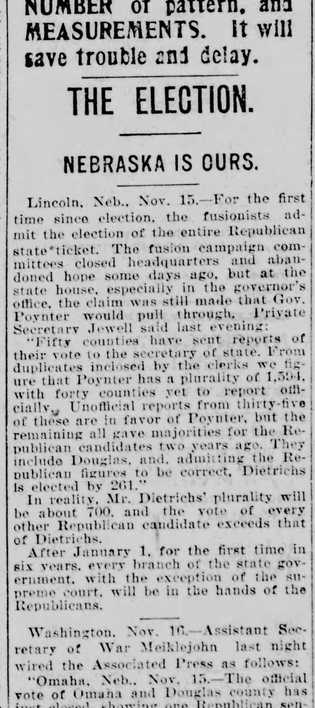
1929—Calvet Reefer.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. Tailor things for school girls—that is the fashion nowadays; and if a garment is carefully cut from an accurate pattern, and well fitted and pressed, a tailor jacket is no more trouble to make than a waist or a skirt. The Calvert is the newest tailor reefer for girls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen. It is short, as all the newest reefers are, and double breasted, with plain coat sleeves and sailor collar and revers. This useful coat can be made in golf cloth, in mixed tweed, or in any suiting, lined with silk or satin.

1893—Heela Waist.

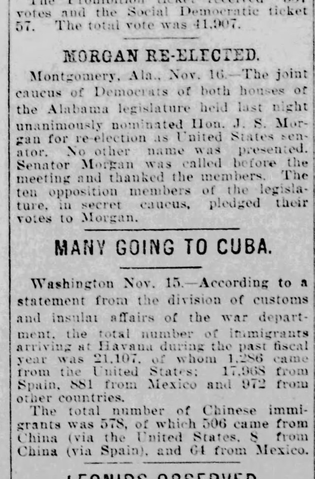
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. An exceedingly charming fashion for making up either a cloth or silk in a dressy way, is given in the "Heela." Germamin red veiling is the material, with a yoke straight in the back and extending in a vest in the front to the belt and it has a fitted lining. The half sleeve is in one piece. Around the neck is a square collar, which is without shoulder seams. The long skirt is five gored, is gathered all around, and is attached directly to the body. The dainty model of the Valois tea gown is of pale yellow crepe de chine, without lining. It is trimmed with deep, soft white lace and knots of narrow black velvet ribbon. China silk is also very effective in this design, and Henrietta cloth; indeed, any soft material that hangs in pretty folds is suitable for Empire gowns.

in the same shade of tucked satin. The trimming is of heavy twine colored lace, with an outline thread of red silk. The body of the waist, which is of veiling, is held in place by narrow black velvet ribbon.



1686—Rodney Coat.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. A very desirable pattern for a small boy's coat, suitable for any season, according to material selected. It is cut to reach the knees, has a box coat front and semi-fitting back and is finished with turn-over cuffs and a wide, round collar cut in scallops. Medium and light-weight cloths are the favorite materials, and it may be lined or unlined. The collar and cuffs may be of embroidery or heavy lace or velvet or the material itself. The design is also suitable for China silk or pique.



1894—Valois Tea Gown.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. A lovely new model of the Empire design is given in the Valois. The short body is in three pieces, the front is full at the belt and opens on the side.

NEW SERIAL STORY FOR BLADE READERS

We are glad to announce that we will, in the next issue of the Weekly Blade, begin the publication of a new serial, by General Charles King, the well-known writer and novelist.

General King is an officer in the United States army. He was a captain of regulars when the Spanish war broke out, and had then made a reputation as a story writer. He took an active part in the war, and in the 1899 campaign in the Philippines, where he gained the rank of brigadier general of volunteers.

This new story, however, is not one of the Philippines or Spanish wars. It goes back to the mighty struggle of 1861-65, and reproduces the stirring scenes of the civil war. We are sure every reader of The Blade will be pleased with it. The title is:

NORMAN HOLT.

A Story of the Civil War.

Do not fail to read the opening instalment. Especially will this story appeal to all old soldiers and children of old soldiers in the West, for the military portion of the tale treats of the achievements of the Western armies, including the battle of Shiloh, and other engagements in the campaigns in the Mississippi Valley.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

THE ELECTION.

NEBRASKA IS OURS.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 15.—For the first time since election, the fusionists admit the election of the entire Republican state ticket. The fusion campaign committees closed headquarters and abandoned hope some days ago, but at the state house, especially in the governor's office, the claim was still made that Gov. Poynter would pull through. Private Secretary Jewell said last evening:

"Fifty counties have sent reports of their vote to the secretary of state. From duplicates inclosed by the clerks we figure that Poynter has a plurality of 1,534, with forty counties yet to report officially. Unofficial reports from thirty-five of these are in favor of Poynter, but the remaining all gave majorities for the Republican candidates two years ago. They include Douglas, and, admitting the Republican figures to be correct, Dietrichs is elected by 261."

In reality, Mr. Dietrichs' plurality will be about 700, and the vote of every other Republican candidate exceeds that of Dietrichs.

After January 1, for the first time in six years, every branch of the state government, with the exception of the supreme court, will be in the hands of the Republicans.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn last night wired the Associated Press as follows:

"Omaha, Neb., Nov. 15.—The official vote of Omaha and Douglas county has just closed, showing one Republican senator and seven representatives elected. This gives us the organization of the house and senate—72 votes on joint ballot, a constitutional majority of five."

DELAWARE'S VOTE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14.—The complete official vote of Delaware for president is:

McKinley, 22,457; Bryan, 18,856; McKinley's plurality, 3,601. Four years ago the plurality for McKinley was 5,716.

The Prohibition ticket received 537 votes and the Social Democratic ticket 57. The total vote was 41,907.

MORGAN RE-ELECTED.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16.—The joint caucus of Democrats of both houses of the Alabama legislature held last night unanimously nominated Hon. J. S. Morgan for re-election as United States senator. No other name was presented. Senator Morgan was called before the meeting and thanked the members. The ten opposition members of the legislature, in secret caucus, pledged their votes to Morgan.

MANY GOING TO CUBA.

Washington Nov. 15.—According to a statement from the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, the total number of immigrants arriving at Havana during the past fiscal year was 21,107, of whom 1,286 came from the United States; 17,968 from Spain, 881 from Mexico and 972 from other countries.

The total number of Chinese immigrants was 578, of which 506 came from China (via the United States, 8 from China (via Spain), and 64 from Mexico.

LEONIDS OBSERVED.

Northfield, Minn., Nov. 14.—Professors Payne and Wilson at Goodsell observatory, with assisting students, noted and charted sixty leonid meteors between midnight and daybreak. Some of them were of good magnitude and left long trails. The maximum of the display was after midnight; it was impossible to make any satisfactory photographs this morning

POPULATION OF OHIO

Still Maintains Its Place as Fourth State in the Union.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The population of the state of Ohio, as officially announced, is 4,157,545 against 3,612,616 in 1890. These figures show an increase since 1890 of 485,229, or 13.2 per cent.

The population in 1880 was 3,198,062, showing an increase of 474,254, or 14.8 per cent from 1880 to 1890. The population by counties follows:

Adams	26,328	Licking	47,070
Allen	47,956	Logan	30,420
Ashland	21,114	Loraine	54,887
Ashtabula	51,448	Lucas	155,559
Athens	28,278	Madison	20,590
Auglaize	31,192	Mahoning	70,184
Belmont	69,875	Marion	28,678
Brown	28,237	Medina	21,958
Butler	50,870	Melgs	28,629
Carroll	16,811	Mercer	28,021
Champaign	26,642	Miami	43,105
Clark	38,939	Monroe	27,051
Clermont	31,619	Montgomery	130,146
Clinton	24,292	Morgan	17,949
Columbiana	68,709	Morrow	17,879
Coshocton	29,557	Muskingum	52,185
Crawford	33,915	Noble	19,466
Cuyahoga	439,120	Ottawa	22,225
Darke	42,532	Paulding	17,588
Defiance	25,485	Perry	31,841
Delaware	26,401	Pickaway	27,016
Erie	31,650	Pike	18,172
Fairfield	34,259	Portage	29,949
Fayette	21,725	Preble	29,713
Franklin	164,460	Putnam	32,525
Fulton	22,801	Richland	44,258
Gallia	27,915	Ross	40,910
Geauga	14,714	Sandusky	34,311
Greene	31,617	Scioto	44,981
Guernsey	34,526	Seneca	41,163
Hamilton	409,479	Shelby	24,022
Hancock	41,993	Stark	94,747
Hardin	31,187	Summit	71,715
Harrison	20,486	Trumbull	46,591
Henry	27,282	Tuscarawas	53,751
Highland	30,982	Union	22,342
Hocking	24,398	Van Wert	30,394
Holmes	24,991	Vinton	15,330
Huron	32,330	Warren	25,584
Jackson	22,924	Washington	48,245
Jefferson	44,357	Wayne	37,870
Knox	27,768	Williams	24,953
Lake	21,680	Wood	31,555
Lawrence	39,534	Wyandot	21,125

The population of cities, towns, villages and hamlets having a population of more than 2,000, but less than 25,000, is as follows, those above 25,000 having been previously reported:

Ada	2,576	Madisonville	3,140
Alliance	8,974	Manchester	2,003
Ashland	4,087	Mansfield	17,640
Ashtabula	12,949	Marietta	13,348
Athens	3,006	Marion	11,862
Barberton	4,354	Martin's Ferry	7,760
Barnesville	3,721	Marysville	3,048
Bellaire	9,912	Massillon	11,944
Bellefontaine	6,649	Medina	2,999
Bellevue	4,103	Miamisburg	2,941
Berea	2,510	Middleport	2,799
Bowling Green	5,067	Middletown	9,215
Bridgeport	3,962	Mingo Junction	2,984
Bryan	3,313	Mt. Vernon	6,623
Bucyrus	6,560	Napoleon	3,705
Cambridge	5,251	Nelsonville	5,321
Canal Dover	5,822	Newark	18,157
Celina	2,815	Newburg	5,909
Chicago Junct	2,348	Newcom'stown	2,628
Chillicothe	12,576	New Philadelphia	5,373
Circleville	6,901	N. Straitsville	2,502
Clyde	3,515	Niles	5,493
Collingwood	3,629	N'th Baltimore	3,501
Conneaut	7,133	Norwalk	7,024
Coshocton	6,629	Norwood	5,377
Cuyahoga Fa's	3,186	Oberlin	4,082
Defiance	7,579	Ottawa	2,322
Delaware	7,940	Oxford	2,009
Delphos	4,517	Painesville	5,024
Dennison	3,793	Paulding	2,107
E. 9th Cleveland	2,757	Piqua	12,170
E. Liverpool	16,485	Pomeroy	4,639
East Palestine	3,403	Pt. Clinton	2,450
Eaton	3,155	Portsmouth	17,870
Elmwood	3,622	Ravenna	6,168
Elyria	8,791	Reading	3,076
Fairport	3,073	Ripley	2,248
Findlay	17,613	Rockport	2,038
Fostoria	7,730	St. Marys	5,339
Franklin	2,724	Salem	5,536
Fremont	8,424	Saltsville	2,353
Gallon	7,282	Sandusky	19,664
Gallipolis	5,442	Shawnee	2,966
Geneva	2,342	Shelby	4,465
Girard	2,620	Sidney	5,662
Glenville	5,588	S'th Brooklyn	2,913
Gloucester	2,155	Steubenville	14,549
Greenfield	3,979	Tiffin	10,980
Greenville	5,551	Toronto	5,526
Hamilton	23,914	Troy	5,883
Hicksville	2,520	Uhrichsville	4,582
Hillsboro	4,537	Upper Sandusky	3,355
Ironton	11,868	Urbana	6,808
Jackson	4,672	Van Wert	6,422
Kent	4,541	Wapakoneta	3,915
Kenton	6,852	Warren	8,296
Lakewood	3,335	Washington	5,751
Lancaster	8,991	Wauseon	2,148
Lebanon	3,987	Wellington	2,064
Letonia	2,744	Wellston	5,045
Lima	21,723	Wellsville	6,646
Lisbon	3,330	Wilmington	3,613
Lockland	2,696	Wooster	6,078
Logan	3,140	Xenia	8,696
London	3,511	Zanesville	23,538
Lorain	16,028		

TWO VAST SCHEMES.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Two important subjects to be discussed by the irrigation convention at Chicago next week, and to be urged on congress this session for appropriation are projects for irrigation of the arid lands of the Milk river valley in Montana and for furnishing a big reservoir plant for the Pima and Maricopa Indians in the Gila river region in Arizona. The first project is calculated to cost about two million dollars altogether. Already the summits of the Rockies adjacent to the Canadian border have been surveyed to ascertain the area tributary to this point of diversion of water. It is stated that probably half a million acres of arid lands in the Milk river valley will be reached if the project is executed. It is proposed to build a canal beginning from St. Mary's river, carrying the water into the north, and subsequently the south forks of Milk river and out on the plains to the east. Among other things it is claimed that the building of an agricultural country there will furnish feed to winter cattle, that now frequently die by the thousands in cold seasons. The national irrigation congress will likely ask an appropriation of about $250,000 to begin the work.

In the Arizona project it is proposed to build, about 50 miles up the river beyond the present reservation, a reservoir costing in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, which will supply not only these once prosperous but now distressed Indians, but as well a large area of public lands calculated to pay the cost of the entire project.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills,

It Won't Do

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps do its work," it's worse than worthless. If it's positive and certain, it's worth ten times its price. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the cough medicine with a record of sixty years back of it. It's the kind that cures colds and coughs.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases.

GRIGGS TO RETIRE.

Washington, Nov. 16.—At the cabinet meeting to-day Attorney General Griggs made the formal announcement that on the 4th day of March next he would retire from the cabinet. Mr. Griggs will leave the President's official family for purely business reasons.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS.

GOV. SAMFORD BETTER.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16.—In order to remove all doubt as to the legal succession to the governorship in this state in case of the death of Governor-elect Samford before his inauguration, December 1, the lower house of the general assembly has passed a bill providing for such an emergency. The bill is now before the senate. Reports received from Opelika say Governor-elect Samford is improving and will undoubtedly recover.

WILLIAM J. SAMFORD.

GEN. MILES' REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The features of the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, is a chapter dealing with the need for a general reorganization of the military service. In regard to this question, he says:

"The events of the past two years and a half have resulted in a condition that the nation must prepare to meet. The need for an efficient and well-organized land force for an indefinite period in the future is most obvious, and the organization of such a force cannot be wisely avoided. There are weighty reasons why such a service as is now demanded of the army cannot be performed by a temporary organization."

Gen. Miles points out that the practical limitation of service of volunteers in the Philippines makes this a most expensive practice, necessitating double transfer of troops and adding enormously to the cost of the organization. He also points out the need of a reserve force for the relief of the soldiers who serve in the tropics, declaring that the regiments that have served more than two years at unhealthy stations should be relieved.

Gen. Miles renews his recommendation that the permanent force of the army should be one man for each thousand of population of the United States.

The report shows that the urgent demand for troops for remote stations has reduced the number in the United States to a much smaller force than has been maintained at any time during the past thirty-nine years. In fact, says General Miles, the force has been so much reduced that at the present time there are not one-fourth enough troops properly to care for and man the fortifications which have been erected on sea coast at an expenditure of nearly $55,000,000. In addition to the artillery deficiency, the present home force is not sufficient to occupy the interior garrisons properly, or to protect life and property on the western frontier, and what is still more serious, the government is left without troops to relieve those who have had too much tropical service. The actual number of troops remaining in the United States after the dispatch of soldiers to Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Philippines is said to be 958 officers and 18,898 enlisted men.

Touching upon the Chinese campaign, General Miles compares the American contingent in the Pekin expedition with those of other nationalities, and says:

"It would be difficult to name an occasion on which troops engaged in action were better commanded, were more steady under fire, or where they made the soldier's sacrifice with more unselfish patriotism, or rendered a higher tribute to the honor of their country." Great reverence is said to be due to the memory of Colonel E. S. Liscom, who fell while leading his troops with undaunted courage and marked ability. Major Jesse M. Lee, of the Ninth infantry, is also commended as having sustained the honorable reputation acquired by him in the civil war and since upon taking up the command of the American forces at Tien-Tsin after Colonel Liscum's death. Captain Reilly is also named as an ideal soldier, without fear and without reproach, who by his death at Pekin again demonstrated the zeal and courage of the American soldier.

ROCKEFELLER'S NEW TRUST.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 15.—The Standard Oil magnate, John D. Rockefeller, is forming a trust the aim of which is to control the cattle business. George B. Loving, of Fort Worth, Tex., is here to see friends on his way to New York, where, he says, he will close with Rockefeller a deal that will make the combination the master of the Texas cattle business. The new trust will be capitalized at $50,000,000.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

American Troops Actively Pursuing Roving Parties of Rebels.

Manila, Nov. 19.—(First uncensored news by cablegram since the American occupation.)—Last week witnessed a very considerable increase in rebel and American activity in the field. Many skirmishes occurred and several small engagements in northern and southern Luzon. The termination of the rains permit a resumption of operations on both sides.

The Americans are undertaking a series of aggressive movements against the insurgents, notably upon the island of Samar against Gen. Lukban, whose forces hold the entire island with the exception of three coast towns, each of which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-ninth infantry and a platoon of artillery.

The rebels are continually shooting into the garrisoned towns, and our forces have not been sufficient to retaliate effectively. Commerce in Samar has been at a standstill, and most of the influential inhabitants have departed. General Hare has arrived there with 250 men. He will bring eight companies of the Second infantry from the island of Marinduque, as they may be needed, and will proceed energetically to crush General Lukban. Meanwhile United States gunboats will patrol the coast to prevent the escape of the insurgent leader. Lukban still holds three members of the Forty-third regiment prisoners.

General Wheaton, commanding in the department of Northern Luzon, is sending reinforcements to General Young's provinces, where the natives, under Generals Tinio and Aglipay, the excommunicated Filipino priest, are showing signs of restlessness, deserting the domiciles they have occupied during the rainy season, and joining under compulsion of fear the insurgents in the mountains.

Notable among the week's engagements was General Grant's advance, with Maccabebe and American scouts, upon a rebel stronghold, thirty-five miles north of Manila, which was defended by two hundred insurgents armed with rifles. After skirmishing and fighting for the greater part of the day and night, the enemy was dislodged from the mountain fastness, and immense quantities of rice and other stores with ammunition were destroyed. Fifty Filipinos were killed and many others injured. The insurgents carried off their dead. The American losses were eleven privates and one officer wounded, and one Maccabebe killed.

For the purpose of maintaining the existing ratio of two Mexican silver dollars to one gold dollar, arbitrarily fixed by General MacArthur last August, to be maintained until such time as the Philippine commission should consider the date had arrived for establishing a gold medium in the Philippines, Mr. Henry C. Ide, of the commission, introduced a bill which has been passed by the commission, providing for a charge of 10 per cent. on all Mexican silver coin exported from the Philippines.

The demand of China for Mexican currency had created exportations and threatened a derangement of business in the Philippines. The commission passed the bill because, in view of existing circumstances, it seemed obligatory to provide, so far as possible by legislation, a stable and ample currency for the protection of business.

Captain Bowman H. McCalla, of the cruiser Newark, is now on trial by court-martial, convened by Admiral Remey. He is charged with "irrational and bad management and lack of discipline," on board the cruiser.

The trial is the result of a letter written by Lieut. Commander Colwell to Admiral Remey. The witnesses are being examined on board the Newark and the court's decision will be officially sent to Washington.

The remains of Baron Dumarias, the Frenchman who was killed by the insurgents while within their lines last year, where he had gone to intercede with Aguinalda, for the release of the Spanish prisoners, have been recovered and buried in Manila.

CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

Manila, Nov. 15.—The censorship was removed to-day. Gen. MacArthur, however, has issued directions to the cable companies ordering them to furnish him with a copy of all press dispatches.

Smith Appointed.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—The Call says: Information has been received here that Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, of this city, has been appointed collector of customs of Manila. General Smith, who went to the Philippines as colonel of the First California Volunteers, is now governor of the island of Negros.

GERMAN TRADE.

Washington, Nov. 17.—"Ominous clouds which foretell no good are arising over all the great industrial states of Europe," says a German publication, a translation of which Consul Winter, at Annaberg, has transmitted to the State department. As to the present crisis in German industries, Consul Winter says that the real cause of depression lies in the fact that German foreign markets have not increased proportionately with the increase of home production. During the past year, he says, German exports to China and South Africa practically ceased. The war in the Transvaal not only put an end to German exports to that part of the world, but cut off the import of gold from South Africa at the same time. The most powerful factor, however, with which Germany has had to contend, says the consul, has been the development of independent industries in those countries where Germany, as the exclusive producer, always has had her best markets.

This especially has been the case in the United States with all textile products. For example, Consul Winter reports that exports of woolen goods from Greiz alone to the United States have taken an alarming drop of from $1,008,300 in 1895 to but $48,842 last year.

FREAK OF NATURE.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 16.—One of the rarest freaks of nature met with in surgery was found by a clinic in the Albany hospital—that of a heart occupying the place where the liver should be and vice versa. The patient is a German named Charles Schuffel, whose home is in Boston, Mass. Doctors say that it is not oftener than once in thirty years that a surgeon comes across such a case.

A HARD WORKER.

One of the "Kings" of the Coast.

Mrs. L. S. King, of Concord, Cal., is state organizer and lecturer for the W. C. T. U. of California. She had been carrying on her work without using proper food to sustain her body, and says: "When I found Grape-Nuts food I was suffering seriously with indigestion and my mind had become sluggish and dull, the memory being very much impaired.

"Hearing of Grape-Nuts as a food for rebuilding and strengthening the brain and nerve centers, I began its use. In two months I have gained four pounds in weight, never felt better in my life, and find a most remarkable improvement in my memory and mental activity. I never stood the fatigue and pressure of work as well as I do now. A short time ago I went to a new county, worked twenty-two days, almost day and night, without rest, and came home feeling fine. You may be sure I take Grape-Nuts food with me so that I may depend upon having it."

NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The decrease of the Hawaiian race has been steadily growing less rapid for the past several decades and especially the female population, according to the annual report of ex-President Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii. The increase of part Hawaiians tends to keep down the number of the pure Hawaiians. While the figures show race progress the census reports as to surviving children are discouraging. In both the census of 1890 and 1896 the pure Hawaiian percentage of survivors was the lowest of all nationalities represented in the islands. An encouraging outlook for the Hawaiians exists in the fact that out of 6,327 owners of real estate in 1896, 3,005 were pure Hawaiians and 722 part Hawaiians. The facts are significant as showing the ownership of holdings by so large a number of pure Hawaiians and the evident tendency of the race to acquire homesteads.

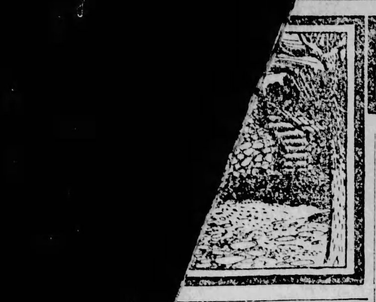
The ex-president reports that there is reason to expect that annexation is going to influence Hawaiian character very favorably through the changed conditions effected. Their old dependence on their chiefs has ceased, and they are forced to rely more upon themselves and their future ties with the white men in the future will be equal. The political privileges they enjoy in common with other American citizens, he says, will tend to educate them in public affairs. The total valuation of real and personal property in Hawaii subject to ad valorem assessment in 1900 is $67,401,584.

To Educate Filipinos.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 16.—On request of Commissioner of Education Atkinson, at Manila, the State Normal school board has decided to educate eight Filipinos free at the State Normals in St. Cloud and Winona.

Every person answering this advertisement can get a Handsome absolutely free—we mean it. A straight-forward, honest offer from a House to advertise its business, for everybody to accept. We ask you with your name, send at once post-office address and nearest Express Depot. Remember every one can have their choice of Breakfast, Dinner or Tea Set Free. All sets carefully boxed and packed at our expense. No one can get out of this offer—positively will not go back on it, no matter what it costs us. Address FASHION WORLD, P. O. Box 3050, New York City, Dept.

FREE. 5000 RAZORS GIVEN AWAY. Special offer. Our razors are the best made. Warranted for 5 years. Regular retail price $1.00 each. To introduce into every household in the world over as the best razor ever manufactured, we will for a short time only, during which we give above premium, a RAZOR FREE. Razors are all hand ground, finest razor steel, hollow ground, shaving edge, which lengthens the life of the razor. Every razor is fully warranted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1.00 each. To introduce into every household in the world over as the best razor ever manufactured, we will for a short time only, during which we give above premium, a RAZOR FREE. Razors are all hand ground, finest razor steel, hollow ground, shaving edge, which lengthens the life of the razor. Every razor is fully warranted. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1.00 each. Special offer for the trade. Special terms for agents. Write for terms. Remember we do not ask you to send us any money, but simply your name and address on a postal card, and we will send you the razor C. O. D. with privilege of full examination before you pay for it. If not found perfectly satisfactory and the best value for the money you ever saw, return it at our expense and you will not be out one cent. FREE with every razor, a genuine pearl handle pocket knife, if you mention this paper. Address at once, as otherwise we will not make this offer again



TUMN MORNING.

wine in the frosty air,
and shine on the grass,
ie maples everywhere,
re the oak leaves pass.
vine a scarlet twine
old stone fence, adorning
ck they brush with their vivid
lush;
s an autumn morning.

t's up and away past field and lawn,
ley and mount and stream,
ly and haste in the early dawn
hile the pearly dew-drops gleam,
d never is life with bliss so rife
s when, all dalliance scorning,
e take the road, nor care for the load
In the flush of an autumn morning.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

HOMELY POEMS AND "HOME-FOLKS."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I have often thought of how commonly the higher ethics are expressed in verse, and wondered as to the proportion of its influence as compared to that of the same idea put into plain prose. There are many people who affirm they do not care for poetry in any form. They declare that it does not appeal to their sense of beauty or fitness, and yet I have many times noticed that an apt quotation of a few lines, tense with meaning and melodious in rhythm, won approval where the same thing couched in plain prose would have been passed by in silence.

What are called poems of every day life, touching themes named homely because they belong to the morning, noon and night of people rich and poor, all days of the year, things familiar to the thought, so familiar as to be scarcely noticed—these poems are often the most popular. We can all recall those that have thrilled the nation's heart, and yet which seem so simple in subject and expression as to make one wonder wherein lies their charm. The truth is that these things which are called "homely" come nearer to the lives of the great majority than the loftier themes, and carry to them a deeper meaning.

I was thinking thus along this line when there came into my hands some advance sheets of a new book of poems by James Whitcomb Riley, soon to come from Bowen & Merrill, the enterprising firm of publishers in Indianapolis which has done so much for western writers. Characteristically, Mr. Riley has named it Home-Folks, and in the very title is that which will appeal to the great reading public. For no matter how full of duties, hopes and ambitions, the fleeting years may be, no matter how swiftly the rush of events may carry men and women onward, to most the utterance of the term "home-folks" will bring a thrill of pleasure or of pain, the one for present joys, the other brought by memories of the "folks" who once made home bright and then passed beyond the veil into the "elsewhere," of which we know so little. And therefore Mr. Riley builded well, perhaps even better than he knew, when he clustered his new poems together and named them, as a whole, Home-Folks.

In his Proem he has taken his readers into his confidence, telling them why there is sometimes such long intervals between his songs, and he tells it in this fashion:

You Home-Folks:—Ald your grateful guest—
Bear with his pondering, wandering ways;
When idlest he is busiest,
Being a dreamer of the days.

Humor his silent, absent moods—
His restless quests along the shores
Of the old creek, wound through the woods,
The haws, pawpaws and sycamores:

The side-path home—the back-way past
The old pump and the dipper there;
The afternoon of dreamy June—
The old porch and the rocking-chair.

Yea, bear with him a little space—
His heart must smoulder on a while
Ere yet it flames out in his face
A wholly tearless smile.

There seems to be a minor strain in these lines as if the poet were indeed looking backward in the mood of which I spoke before. In truth, though he is an optimist, and writes as follows in support of a healthy faith in the dominance of good:

"For all its follies and shows and lies,
Its rainy weather, and cheeks likewise,
And age, hard hearin' and rheumatiz—
We're not a-faultin' the Lord's own plan—
All things jest
At their best,
It's a purty good world, old man!"—

In spite of such optimism, we find a touch of pathos in many of his lines. When he sings of Christmas and the need of keeping it cheerily, still there creeps in, ere he has finished, the sadness which comes from the "vacant chair," for he writes:

Missed his voice last Chris'mus—missed
Them old cheery words, you know.
Mother helt up tel she kissed
All of us—then had to go
And break down! And I laughs: "Here!
'Chris'mus comes but one't a year!'"
"Them's his very words," sobbed she,
"When he asked to marry me."

"Chris'mus comes but one't a year!"—
"Chris'mus comes but one't a year!"
Over, over still I hear
"Chris'mus comes but one't a year!"
Yit, like him, I'm goin' to smile
And keep cheerful all the while;
Allus Chris'mus There—And here
"Chris'mus comes but one't a year!"

Such thought as this, however, does not bring the shadows that make life seem not worth the living, that dims aspiration and weakens energy. Rather is it a tender memory which induces greater effort and a stronger determination to live towards the higher ideals.

It is often this homely verse which does the greatest good, for it requires naught save a plain reading to get the pith of its meaning. The farmer, equally with the man in his study, can see and understand. They will catch the same melodies, be moved with like thoughts, and while one poem may carry a stronger message to one heart, and a second to another, yet each will be his own interpreter to win what he needs.

Without making comparisons, it may yet be said that such writers as Riley, Will Carleton, Sam Foss and others like them, have a mission in the world, not to

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

any single class but to all classes, not alone to the poor and plain folk, but to the rich and educated, for all alike love and suffer, all alike hope and enjoy or grow restless and despair. It is the serene cheerfulness that breathes through the lines of Mr. Riley's quoted below which we all need to make dominant in our lives. And it is not an impossibility, even though there are times when the shadows are dark and seem to grow constantly darker. It is then that Will must gain the victory:

Oh, let us fill our hearts up with the glory
of the day,
And banish ev'ry doubt and care and sorrow far away,
Whatever be our station, with Providence
fer guide,
Sich fine circumstances ort to make us
satisfied;
Fer the world is full of roses, and the
roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that
drips fer me and you.

Mary Louise Hale, who has been selected by the board of managers to build the new state institution for epileptics and feeble-minded, located at Marshall, Mo., is a Columbia, Mo., girl, and was educated at the State University. She is one of the few women who have made a study and a success of architecture. In Columbia alone she has shown herself an artist of ability in a variety of architectural achievements, and she has competed successfully with the best architects in the state.

THE COZY CORNER

"Justice" comes from Montana to express her opinion upon a subject that has provoked discussion in nearly every community where there are public schools.

In the Woman's Journal, under the date of October 27, I find this:

Miss Emily A. Fifield was the only member of the Boston School board who voted against the new rule that any woman teacher presuming to marry, must forfeit her position from that day. Now, to be consistent, let the board pass a rule that every head master shall be dismissed as soon as it can be shown that he has enough to live upon without his salary.

I confess that I fail to see any injustice in this action of the board nor any parallel between the cases mentioned. When a woman enters into a contract with a board of education she virtually pledges herself to give to her work her best energy and ability. To do this, she must deny herself any and all social pleasure that will distract her mind from the constant study and observation that is necessary if she would be a progressive teacher; she must let no outside interests deprive her of the time she needs for rest and recuperation of the strength she loses during the day. If she neglects to do these things she does not give the best she might for her school, and is defrauding her employers.

It is a fact beyond all question that a married woman cannot do this, for physical and social reasons. Her husband will have claims upon her that she cannot set aside, nor will she wish to do so, unless she married him merely to support him, or for the honor of bearing his name. If he needs the addition of her salary to enable him to support her, she would better "bide a wee" before marrying him; if he does not, it is pure selfishness on her part to hold the position from some woman who does need it.

For a woman who, after marriage, is obliged to teach as a means of support for her family, it is hard that she be not allowed to do so, but for one who marries while teaching, I confess that I have no sympathy when she is expected to "forfeit her position from that day." It is her own fault that "that day" comes.

Neither can I see a reason for the demand made in regard to the head masters in a school, but I fear I have already taken too much of your time so will not give my reasons for thinking so.

I would like very much to hear from others on this subject.

In this letter Mary G. Bell gives some suggestions that may be of use to those who read it:

Many people dread the approach of winter because of the unpleasant recollections of what they have suffered from the grippe, and the anticipation they have of its return. To any such I wish to tell my experience, hoping it may help some other sufferer.

For several years I was confined to the house all winter on account of this trouble. Some of the time I was in bed and at no time could I so much as cross the threshold of the outside door without having a relapse. We had the best medical assistance we could procure, but nothing seemed to give more than temporary relief.

Last year I became desperate and resolved that I would not spend another such a miserable winter; I might as well die one way as another and I would take all the comfort I could while I lived.

As soon as the mornings and evenings became chilly, I donned my flannels—not the thin, half-way excuse for flannel that is usually sold under that name, but real, flannel vests and drawers. They were uncomfortable for a while, but I soon became accustomed to them. I wore heavy soled shoes and woolen stockings, and with these precautions as to dress, I made it a point to be out of doors for at least an hour every day, rain or shine. I wore a veil when it was very cold, not to protect my face so much as because it helped me to learn to breathe through my nose. "How" do you say? Don't you know that when you breathe through your mouth when wearing a veil that it soon becomes wet and very disagreeable, and you will be willing to breathe through through your nose to prevent it?

Every night I took a sponge bath, followed by a vigorous rubbing just before retiring, and ate plenty of nourishing food at regular hours. I persisted in this treatment all winter, retaining the woolen underwear until the weather was fully settled in the spring, and had no symptoms of the grippe, nor even a hard cold.

Common sense in dress, diet and habits did more for me than many doctors had been able to, and I commend the trio to all who fear the cold weather.

"Jennie" writes that she is "short and stout" and never looks well in anything. She would like some suggestions in regard to what she should wear.

A person with the form you mention should avoid goods with a very rough, or a shining surface (like satin), all large checks and plaids, or striking designs, favoring rather plain, dark colors and lengthwise stripes for dress materials.

In making a gown you will find that yokes and round waists will seemingly add to your stoutness, and should make the bodices of your dresses as plainly as possible, and with a decided dip in front to give slender appearance. All trimmings on waist or skirt should be flat and run lengthwise of the dress. Sleeves should be plain and close fitting with no trimming at the wrist.

If you have much color in your face, select dark or neutral colors, but if you are pale select such shades as will brighten your complexion.

The best guide for any one to follow in the matter of dress is to wear that which is the most becoming to them, and this you must learn by experimenting.

From this personal letter we give an extract which may suggest an idea for future use to some one:

You say in your Cozy Corner that it is none too soon to begin thinking of and preparing for Christmas. I agree with you, but do tell me what I can make! I live on a farm more than "ten miles from a lemon," and in our nearest town one cannot obtain the materials for fancy work, even if one had the money with which to buy, and this "one" has little to spare for anything not absolutely necessary.

It has been a long time since I have been able to buy presents worth giving, but I always long to send some little remembrance to my friends at the Christmastide and so have made things, until now I have not a scrap or remnant of my former possessions large enough even for a pincushion, so unless you can tell me how to get something out of nothing I think my gifts this year will be confined exclusively to good wishes.

I wish I could send you a photograph of my flower window, or still better, I wish you could come and see it. It is my one luxury, and my special gift is, I think, the faculty of raising flowers. My window occupies nearly the whole of one side of my sitting room and is full of young plants of many varieties, and from Thanksgiving till spring, I shall have such a wealth of beauty, coloring and perfume as will make my room look like a flower-show and I shall find in it a compensation for many things I cannot have.

Right in that flower-window you can find an answer to your inquiry. What more beautiful or lasting gift could any one receive from you than a living, blooming plant, to which you have given loving care. Such a gift, bringing in the midst of winter the suggestion of summer, will be far more acceptable to your friends than any that could be evolved from shreds and patches of silk or velvet, and in sending out flowers to the sick and discouraged of your friends and neighbors you can make your Christmas extend through the whole winter.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

As usual there will be a great number of center pieces, table covers, etc., made for Christmas gifts, and these are always welcome, not only on account of their usefulness, but because they are the work of our friends.

The most popular and seasonable design for these sets is one of holly and mistletoe worked in the natural colors of leaf and berry. As a finish for a bureau scarf and dressing table cover, there should be a hemstitched border with a lace edge. Under the lace is a scant ruffle of pale green silk, which gives an additional beauty to the dark green of the holly leaves.

The idea can be carried out with any desired color scheme. If the flowers were pansies the ruffle should be a shade of lavender; if roses, pink, yellow or some shade of red, to correspond with the flowers.

In a table set is included a center piece, small doileys for finger bowls, and mats for tumblers and butter shells. These are embroidered with the favorite flower of the recipient, and usually finished with a button-holed scallop in heavy white silk. Under the edge of this, throwing the embroidery up in relief, is a ruffle of narrow lace. This can be omitted and an edge of colored silk substituted for the white, if preferred.

Lace ties are always an acceptable gift, and allow a display of taste and originality of design. They are made of fine net, and are from three to six inches wide and one and a half yards long. Others are only long enough to pass once around the neck and tie with ends reaching to the waist.

Among the useful gifts are lovely bath robes made of the pretty blankets which are woven for this purpose. These come in pinks, blues, greys and browns, and are made up plain, or trimmed with ribbon to match the predominant color. They are exceedingly pretty, and just the thing to slip on for the "comfortable hour" before retiring, or after the bath. These robes are also made of Turkish toweling or flannel, and finished with a cord and tassel.

Nail heads in jet and gold are used very profusely for trimming, and all kinds of irridescent passementerie is found on bodices and skirts. For linings, however, the style is more for black and subdued colors than for the bright tints that have obtained for some time.

SAVORY SUGGESTIONS.

In answer to a request for a Southern recipe for cooking chicken, "A Louisiana Cook" sends the following:

Chicken a la Creole.

Cook one cupful of rice in plenty of boiling, salted water for twenty minutes; drain and add one tablespoonful each of butter and browned onion, two teaspoonfuls of curry powder and two teacupfuls of strained tomato pulp. Prepare a chicken as for roasting and fill it two-thirds full of this mixture, sew up the vents, fasten thin slices of salt pork to the breast with skewers and let it simmer gently till tender. Serve with green corn.

Are you tired of serving eggs boiled or fried for breakfast. Then try

Baked Eggs.

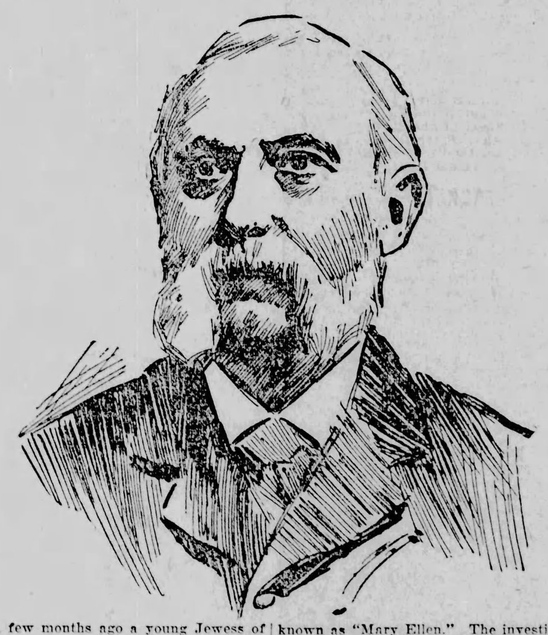
Butter and warm some gem pans and into each break an egg. Dust over it a little pepper and salt and fill the pan with sweet milk. Place in a moderately hot oven for five minutes, or until the egg is solid. Remove from the gem pans by passing a knife around the edge, and serve on a hot platter, garnished with parsley.

Fried Squash.

Cut into dice sufficient Hubbard squash to make two teacupfuls. Into a frying pan place two heaping spoonfuls of lard or fried meat fat, and when it is hot turn in the squash. Pour in just a little hot water, only enough to start the steam, cover closely and cook till tender. Season with salt and peper and serve.

O poor heart! love if thou willest; but thine own soul still possessing,
Live thy life; not a reflection or a shadow of his own;
Lean as fondly, as completely, as thou willest—but confessing
That thy strength is God's, and therefore can, if need be, stand alone.
—Adelaide Proctor.

MR. GERRY AND HIS SOCIETY.



A few months ago a young Jewess of the lower East Side had a loafer arrested for running after her and calling her a vile name. When the offender had been brought before the district justice the court asked the girl to repeat the epithet that had been applied to her.

"He called me 'Gerry Society,' judge," said the girl.

The court-room roared with laughter and the judge imposed a fine for disorderly conduct on the defendant.

Such is the significance that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has for some people in New York's Ghetto. The agents and sleuths of the society are a menace even more terrible than the police. For the police are a political body, and the rumor is universal that they are not always deaf to the supreme argument in politics. But the Gerry Society, as Ambassador Choate long ago jocosely nicknamed it, is a private enterprise, sponsored by the state and controlled by a master mind on the twin base of justice and humanity.

Not alone in the slums is the odor of the Gerry Society repellent. Gerry's agents have always been a thorn in the side of stage managers or concert directors who have infant prodigies to exploit. The sentiments of this class were crystallized once by De Wolf Hopper in a topical verse about the Society for the Prevention of "Kindness" to Children. Even honorable mothers and fathers among theater-goers have thought it a shame that Gerry should interfere when the song or dance of a 5-year-old, that lasts about fifteen minutes, brings salary sufficient to support the parents of the little wonder. The newspapers have wasted small sympathy on Gerry, because his methods have sometimes seemed drastic and his tone to the interviewer brusque. Nevertheless, a case is known in which Mr. Gerry out of his private purse supported an infant dancer and her mother until the child had attained the legal age to appear on the stage.

Regardless of the enemies he has made, and stimulated by the support the government has allowed to his enterprise, Gerry has forged ahead until a quarter of a century after the founding of this society the organization is become an indispensable arm of the law. Originally Elbridge T. Gerry was counsel for the late Henry Berg, the founder of the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals. To the notice of the latter society came a case of atrocious cruelty to a child known as "Mary Ellen." The investigation and handling of this case was the germ of the children's society, which from the start won the aid of many wealthy philanthropists. Henry Berg became president and Elbridge T. Gerry vice president. In 1879 Mr. Gerry was elected president of the society, from which time it has been the main work of his life. It was the first society of its kind in the world. To-day there are 500 of them, and all are modeled largely on New York's example.

Mr. Gerry was a rich man at the time of his marriage, and his wife's dower combined to form a very respectable fortune. His life-work is the more remarkable on this account, when he might so naturally have spent his days in luxury and ease. His very tall and straight figure, his forceful face and stern voice have filled many people with the idea that Mr. Gerry is a hard man. Those who have had to trust to his mercy, however, know what a well of kindness lies in his heart. One instance of particular thoughtfulness will bear repeating: Two years ago when the regiments from Cuba were encamped at Montauk Point, the Electra steamed into Fort Pond bay one day and quietly discharged a cargo of delicacies for "the boys." The yacht was off and away again without the slightest ado. Only the hard-driven men who were quartered there could fully appreciate such a golden inspiration.

Because of his intimate knowledge of crime, criminals and their ways, Mr. Gerry was appointed one of the New York state commission to decide upon the most humane method of capital punishment. Mr. Gerry recommended execution by electricity, the success of which method is now a fact. The upbuilding of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, however, is the abiding purpose of Mr. Gerry. He don't like to have it called the Gerry Society, and it is not to-day a one-man organization, but "a subordinate governmental agency." It has seemed wise to the founder to have the society remain thus distinct from purely public institutions. For this reason he recently defeated the attempt of the state board of charities to secure control of the society. As long as the society remains the well managed and efficient instrument of the law that Gerry has made it, and as long as state, city and town are under the thumb of political bosses few will advocate a change.—Joseph H. Adams, in Ainslee's Magazine.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

SOMEBODY.

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought, "'Tis sweet to live";
Somebody said, "I'm glad to give";
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right.
Was that somebody you?

One of the exhibits at the Paris exposition is a case of the rarest pottery in the world, the Henri Deux ware. Only fifty-eight specimens exist, and of these five are in the South Kensington Museum, and from the rest scattered here and there have been collected this fine exhibit. The discoverer of kaolin in France was a woman and a woman was the originator of the famous Henri Deux, so called because so many pieces bore the royal monogram. In 1524 Helene de Hangest opened a manufactory of porcelain and in her chateau where she designed and superintended the making of this wonderful ware which is sometimes called Oiron ware after the town in Pictou where it was first made. The lady was assisted in the work by her librarian and another gentleman equally skilled, but when they all died the pottery fell into inexperienced hands and the specimens of marvelous beauty were no longer produced.—Woman's Tribune.

Hon. William T. Harris, national commissioner of Education, in this noteworthy address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Smith College last week, called attention to the fact that the sphere of women is widening, not only in this country, but abroad. He said:

It is necessary only to glance abroad to discover the same changes in progress. The higher education of women in the French Lycees and colleges for women is bringing forward into the directive forces in France a larger and larger number of highly cultivated women who possess tact and practical insight. The higher education of women in France enrolled in 1880, 1,000; in 1895, 14,436; in 1900, 20,000.—Woman's Journal.

There will be a mammoth watch at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. The watch will have a polished metal case and will lie on its back and be so large and roomy that people will be able to walk around inside of it among the moving wheels. It will be nearly seventy-five feet in diameter and more than forty feet high, with neat little stairways running all about it. The balance wheel will weigh a ton and the "hairspring" will be as thick as a man's wrist. The mainspring will be three hundred feet in length and made of ten spring steel bands, two inches thick, bound together. Guides will point out and name every part. The watch will be wound by steam regularly at a certain hour during the day.

It is interesting in this connection to read that there is in Berlin a watch which measures one-fourth of an inch in diameter, its face being about the size of the head of a large sized tack or nail. It weighs less than two grains Troy and keeps perfect time.

I had a friend, a woman friend most dear,
Who ran upon some little grace in me,
And loved me for it; fostered tenderly
The grace itself; then saw my faults grow clear
On close approach, but bravely drew more near,
Believing these were transient; earnestly
I set myself to mend myself, since she
Did love me still, extending hope and cheer.
Once all unconsciously, by some swift move,
Unstudied as a child's, she let me see
The angel in her, standing there to prove
How close God comes to us invisibly;
And looking in her eyes with reverent awe,
I joyed to love the creature that I saw.
—Marion Lisle, in Unity.

Sophia Holmes who died October 10, at her home in Washington, is worthy to be remembered as one who in the faithful performance of the humblest duties found opportunity to be noble and heroic.

During President Lincoln's administration General Spinner employed Sophie as charwoman in the treasury, the first colored woman who obtained a government position. In cleaning up the building one afternoon she found a lot of treasury notes in a waste basket. She quickly wrapped them in an old paper and placed them in a corner of the room where, when her work was done, she sat down on them. She was afraid to tell the watchman of her discovery and she decided to wait in the room until General Spinner made his usual nightly visit to the treasury building.

When at last he came she called to him and a dramatic scene followed. Sophie gave to General Spinner over half a million dollars after which he sent her home in his carriage. She was appointed to a life position on the day force at an increased salary.—Woman's Tribune.

Children of Yesterday,
Heirs of To-morrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor and sorrow;
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster;
Turn it—and lo!
The design of the Master,
The Lord's at the loom;
Room for Him, Room!
—M. A. Lathburg.

"I'm writing to Sam about his hay fever."

"Why, what of it?"

"Why, when he was here I thought he made too much fuss about it; now that I have got it myself, I want to tell him he didn't make half fuss enough."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

November Study.

"Illi Nois" thus puts the practical meaning of our motto in verse:

"Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."
—Pope.

KIND WORDS.

If you see some weary neighbor
Toiling up life's rugged road,
You can speak a kind word sometime
That will help him bear his load.

If you see someone who's striving
To o'ercome some fault or wrong,
Let them know you see their effort,
It will help them to be strong.

Kind words are like rays of sunshine,
Driving clouds and tears away.
Sweet as dew to thirsty flowers,
Giving strength for coming day.

Give your kind words now in season,
Do not wait till hope has fled,
Give them freely to the living,
They can never help the dead.

"Illi Nois" makes a suggestion which the Chaperone commends to you for consideration. It is that each send for our Holiday number a description of the Christmas he or she most enjoyed, or best remembered.

"Blue Bell" writes some encouraging words to Miss Prudence and urges the M. .G R.'s to make a strong and united effort to bring this column up to its former standing.

"Gray Eyed Sister" asks for admission. She has been for many years housekeeper for her father, and is, therefore, very busy, but takes time to express her appreciation of the letters she reads in the M. G. R. She is quite welcome and must come again soon with something interesting to tell us.

When "A School Girl of Sixteen" writes: "We have took the paper for near ten year," and further states that she has "took great interest reading the M. G. R. column," who do you think is to blame, the girl or the teacher? Miss Prudence is inclined to think that a careful teacher would not allow a girl of that age to make such mistakes.

"Hawkeye" wrote a letter for our Hallowe'en number, on October twenty-ninth. Of course it reached Miss Prudence about two weeks too late to be used. Probably "Hawkeye" did not see the special notice that was given regarding the date when these letters were to be sent.

Here is a letter from "Brunette," which has been unavoidably delayed, but which is worth reading:

"Dear Miss Prudence and Merry-Go-Rounders:—I am so glad that our meetings will be continued, as I am sure we have all received some help from them.

"I wish you could visit my school; for I think you would enjoy the beautiful views from its doors (outside views) The house stands on a northern hill-slope and at the foot of the hill you hear the ripple, ripple of the creek. Cedar, pine, sumac and dogwood trees surround the building on three sides. The river-hills are nearby, and in the distance can be seen the Clinch mountains. The river is very near, but is hidden from sight at this point. Its Indian name is Hogohegee.

"Have any of you read a book called Nancy Ward, or the Wild Rose of the Cherokees? If so, what did you think of it?

"'Egyptian Friend,' I thank you for your kind words. I have tried to be faithful, if I could do nothing more, as I wished to do my part to help Miss Prudence in her efforts to keep the circle ageing for us.

"Two more of the M. G. R girls are married, 'Lustre and Union Blossom,' I send best of wishes to both."

"Jean" gives her opinion of Max O'Rell:

"Having read Max O'Rell's article on 'Woman' in the New York Journal some time ago I was prepared for 'Bonnie Burnie's' suggestion that we say something about it.

"Max O'Rell believes himself to be one of those unfortunate creatures who are never clearly understood. Under this role, he says some very cutting things. When he has stirred your feelings up sufficiently, he smooths you down by finding a great many pretty things to say about American women, and he says them with all the suavity of a Frenchman.

"Some of his remarks seem very astounding at first, but if you read carefully you will find that he modifies them sooner or later, after the manner of a mother who will chastise her child and immediately thereafter offers him a cookie to soothe him. You may be sure if he hurts you he has a consolation in readiness to offer very soon.

"The sentence quoted by "Bonnie" seems very harsh, I will admit, but do we not all prefer a womanly woman, be she an author, a doctor, a lecturer, or simply a lady?

MY LADIE'S HEART.

My Ladye is a gentle thing,
Her sympathies are quick and keen;
A tale of woe her heart will wring,
She would not hurt a fly, I ween,
A kinder maid was never seen;
In cruel sports she takes no part;
Angelic are her looks and mien—
My Ladye with the tender heart.

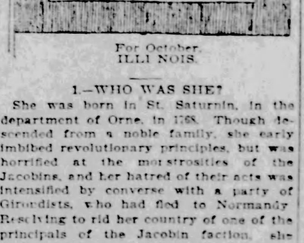
And yet grave charges I can bring
Of cruelty against my Queen;
Her hat, so brave with breast and wing,
Her sealskin, with its silken sheen,
While lambs that never grazed the green
Died ere they lived to make her smart,
How can her eyes be so serene?
My Ladye with the tender heart.

And then her menu! Oh, the sting
Of facts like these, which song demean!
Yet truth is truth.) She whom I sing,
Dines well on dead things, fat and lean;
The market with its gory scene,
To her is like a hall of art,
Although her smile is infantine,
My Ladye with the tender heart.

ENVOI—

Death, you are courtier to my Queen!
That she may thrive you do your part,
Nor does her protest intervene—
My Ladye with the tender heart.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For October.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was born in St. Saturnin, in the department of Orne, in 1768. Though descended from a noble family, she early imbibed revolutionary principles, but was horrified at the atrocities of the Jacobins, and her hatred of their acts was intensified by converse with a party of Girondists, who had fled to Normandy. Resolving to rid her country of one of the principals of the Jacobin faction, she hesitated between Robespierre and Marat, but was finally led to decide upon the latter by a demand made by him for two hundred thousand more victims for the guillotine. Twice she made an unsuccessful attempt to kill him, but the third time, on July 13, 1793, she was admitted to his private apartments on the plea that she had important news from Caen to communicate. She plunged a dagger in his heart, being at once arrested, and when brought before the Revolutionary Tribune, she boldly avowed and justified her act. She was of course sentenced to the guillotine, and was executed July 17, 1793. Her beauty added greatly to the interest which her sanguinary heroism inspired.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters. My 7-12-3-16-2-5-14-3 is a wooden pail used for medicinal purposes, and also in making chewing tobacco. My 12-1-11, is a large wagon used for moving furniture. my 4-10-17-15-18, is a social gathering. my 6-8-2-11, is to overheat. My whole is something that occurred in the first week of this month.

POLLY TICK.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B set out at different points and travel towards each other. When they meet, A has traveled 32 miles farther than B, and B could have traveled A's distance in 20 days, but A could have traveled B's in 12 4-5 days. Find the rate of each.

W. A. HOTT.

The Youngfolks

One by one, one by one,
One by one, away they flew,
Eager-winged, through skies of blue,
And the old birds followed, too.
Work was done.

Now the elm-tree leaves are gold,
Crimson mornings, short and cold,
Autumn brings, autumn brings;
But the birds have flown away,
And the empty nest of gray,
In the fading light of day,
Idly swings.
—Angelina W. Wray, in Kindergarten Review for October.

THE BIRDS' YEAR.

When the April skies were blue,
From the south the birdies flew,
Glad and free! glad and free!
All the buds on all the trees
Opened gayly in the breeze,
And the drowsy, yellow bees
Hummed in glee.

Where the elm-tree's branches high
Almost seemed to reach the sky,
Birdies two, birdies two,
Found a place they loved the best,
Facing toward the sunny west;
Built a tiny, silver nest,
Soft and new.

When the apple blossoms were white,
We could hear from morn till night
Baby songs, baby words!
And the wee nest scarce could hold
All the shining wings of gold
Crowded closely, fold on fold—
Baby birds!

When the amber grain was high,
One by one, they learned to fly;
One by one, one by one,
Eager-winged, through skies of blue,
And the old birds followed, too.
Work was done.

Now the elm-tree leaves are gold,
Crimson mornings, short and cold,
Autumn brings, autumn brings;
But the birds have flown away,
And the empty nest of gray,
In the fading light of day,
Idly swings.
—Angelina W. Wray, in Kindergarten Review for October.

GRANDMA'S STORY.

"O grandma!" chirped little Prudence, running into the sitting room. "Mamma gave me these things—an old yellow paper, so blurred that I can't read it, a pretty medal like soldiers wear, only not so bright, and this funny old piece of money—and told me to ask you to tell me about them. Will you, please?"

"Well, dear me! Have I never told you about them? Then I must right away. Well, 'twas during the dreadful War of the Revolution that something happened I will never forget. But, first, I must tell you what the war was about. It started—"

"But, grandma," interrupted Prudence, "I know all about that. So please begin with the story."

"Very well, dear. My mother had sent me to take some jelly to my aunt, who was sick. The path to her house led through a beautiful wood. I had not gone far when I felt a hand on my shoulder, and, looking up, startled, beheld a soldier in buff and blue. He politely doffed his cocked hat, and I made a curtsey. 'What is your name, little maid?' he asked. I told him. 'Ah!' said he, 'I think I know your father. I am the captain of his regiment.' I made him another curtsey. 'Canst keep a secret, dear?' 'That I can,' said I, not a little proudly. 'Did I not conceal the powder, and then mislead the redcoats when they came last year?'

"'Then thou art a brave little girlie,' he said, pressing this shilling into my hand. 'Canst keep another for thy country and for me?'

"I would gladly keep a hundred for my country (you, too), though it cost me my life, without a bribe,' I said curtseying low. But, nevertheless, I gladly took the shilling. Then, before I knew what had happened, I was on the soldier's back, being borne quickly along. Suddenly we struck out from the path; and, about a hundred yards or more to the right, we stopped by a thick clump of bushes. Then the captain laid me down and spoke to me very gravely.

"'Deborah,' said he, 'dost realize how serious is the undertaking that is before thee? A man's life depends upon thee, and upon that life hangs many others. Deborah,' said he, speaking excitedly, 'the British are after me. This is my hiding place. Take them from it. Go by the roadside and pick flowers. They will surely ask thee about me. Mislead them. Take them anywhere but here. Remember, a man's life is in the hands of the bushes, just as a bugle rang out on the early morning air. Then, with my heart beating wildly, I ran to the road, and began to pick daisies just as the soldiers rounded the bend.

"'Heigh ho, my pretty lassie!' cried the captain, calling his followers to a halt. 'Come here. Don't be afraid; I won't hurt you. Listen: hast seen a man in hiding anywhere around here lately? Answer up quickly and honestly now.'

"'Twas a trying moment, but I had an answer. 'Yes, sir.'

"'Then you must take us to him, if you can guide the horse,' and, lifting me up in front of him, put the lines into my hands, and said, 'Now lead us into an ambush or not, as you will.'

"I took him directly to the secret dwelling of 'Andrew, the Hermit.' The captain was a little put out because he had not found the right man. 'Hast not seen any other?' he questioned.

"'Why, sir,' I replied, 'my mother has told me of every one that has hidden in these woods for the last ten years, and she says this is the only one here now. And as I go through here to my aunt's nearly every day I think I ought to see any new comers.'

"So he turned his men and went back down the road, dropping me at the beginning of the path. After they had gone I turned and ran to the bushes. To my surprise and disappointment the soldier was not there, but left behind him this paper praising me for my bravery, and saying that he left this medal of courage for me. It also said that he would come to see me. This is the letter, and this the medal (which I recognized as the one he wore). That is the end of my story. How dost like it?"

"O grandma! it's lovely, but did he ever come to see you?"

"Oh, yes, many a time. But his son William came oftener, and once he came to stay, and we were always together until death parted us. Now, dear heart, run away and play. First give me a kiss, for old grandma is tired, and needs her afternoon nap."—Mary Watkins, in Impressions.

"LISTEN! HAST SEEN A MAN IN HIDING ANYWHERE AROUND HERE LATELY?"

4.—DOUBLE DIAMOND.

```
      X
    O X O
  O O X O O
    O X O
      X
    O X O
  O O X O O
    O X O
      X
```

1.—A consonant.
2.—A girl's name.
3.—Transparent.
4.—An epoch.
5.—A vowel.
6.—Frozen water.
7.—A small table.
8.—A numeral.
9.—A consonant.
The centrals represent what we are all proud to be called.

ANNA SMITH.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us of the heroism of Metius Curtius?

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Conceit is to nature, what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of November 8

1.—Henry W. Longfellow.
2.—In-suit, in-ter, in-fer, in-hale, in-rane, in-duce, in-scribe, in-quire, in-deed, in-tent.
3.—The cow was worth $30; the horse, $240. (See Chat).
4.—Words forming diamond: W, did, dales, William, Delly, say, M, Centrals down and across, William, which is, and had to be, whichever party won, the name of our next President.
5.—Monrovia, Liberia, was founded during the Presidency of James Monroe, and was named in his honor. William R. King, who was elected in 1852, went to Cuba some two and a half months before Inauguration Day because of his failing health. Not having returned by March 4th, Congress passed a special act, authorizing the United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, to swear him in as Vice President at about the hour when Pierce was taking the oath of office at Washington, and this arrangement was carried out.
6.—Byron wrote:
"'Tis pleasant sure, to see one's name in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, W. P. E., W. T. Oregon, Marley Cranford, and Margaret Glass.

The last named is a new comer in the 'Cademy, where she will be very welcome as often as she chooses to attend.

The solution sent by E. M. T. for his problem concerning the man, the horse, and the cow, is as follows:

"If his wages for a year are $40 and a horse, for 6 months they will be $20 and one-half the value of the horse, but he accepts $30 and a cow. The difference between one-half the value of the horse, and the full value of the cow, is $10, and we thus find that the horse is worth $20 and twice the value of the cow. Therefore the value of the cow, plus the value and twice the value of the cow, plus the value of the cow, is $40 and three times the value of the cow, or $30. $30 minus $10 equals $20, which is 3 times the value of the cow, which is thus found to be $10."

Pauline: Never mind the pun. In the language of the present, "Any old pen will do, just so you report regularly at the 'Cademy."

W. P. E. says in answer to W. A. Hott's request that he should name the posts into which counties are divided in his neighborhood:

"In the language of Horace Greeley, 'Go West, young man,' and learn to distinguish between congressional and municipal townships."

In speaking of this much disputed problem in another note, the same puzzler says:

"I propose to end this hush-whacking manner of discussion. If the field was a square, we can arrive at a correct conclusion if not we cannot."

This has been conceded, or maintained by all the disputants, so the Schoolmistress thinks the "stands" may be considered "amicably arranged" and dismissed.

RIDICULE EXCITED

By Light Sentences Imposed Upon Boxer Leaders.

London, Nov. 20.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, Sunday, says:

"In communicating the punishment edict dated Sian Fu, Nov. 13, to the foreign envoys, Li Hung Chang submits that it is the final punishment the court is able to inflict and repeats the stereotyped plea of all Chinese plenipotentiaries, namely, that the emperor threatens himself and Prince Ching with severe punishment if they fail to induce the representatives of the powers to accept the compromise.

"The mildness of the sentence excites ridicule and strengthens the ministers in their determination to demand the death penalty.

"The punishments are illusory. Prince Tuan is merely banished to his own home, and others undergo a merely nominal lowering of rank. Perpetual imprisonment means a life of honored retirement.

"Large numbers of southern Chinese now residing in Pekin, fearing further retribution during the winter, are preparing to leave for the south."

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, it is asserted on good authority in Tien Tsin that there are still some missionaries surviving at Tai Yuen Fu under the protection of the mandarins.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Minister Wu has received from Director General Sheng the following cablegram, which he communicated to Secretary Hay to-day:

"An imperial decree of November 13 deprives Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang of their ranks and offices and orders them to be imprisoned for life; Prince Yih and Secondary Prince Ying to be imprisoned; Secondary Prince Lien to be deprived of his rank; Duke Lan and Ying Nien to be degraded in rank; Kang Yi, being dead, no penalty can be imposed upon him; and Chao Shu Chiao to be degraded but retained in office, and Yu Hsien to be exiled to the farthest boundary."

Von Waldersee's Demand.

Pekin, Thursday, Nov. 15.—The commander-in-chief of the international forces, Count Von Waldersee, received Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace commissioners, to-day at the imperial palace. Von Waldersee demanded that the Chinese troops be withdrawn from the vicinity of the territory occupied by the allied forces, adding that if this was done the dispatch of military expeditions by the allies would be discontinued.

Tuan Under Arrest.

London, Nov. 17.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says Prince Tuan is under arrest at Nighsia, province of Shan-Si, that Governor Yu-Hsien has been arrested at Pinan, near Sian-Fu, and that Sheng, the director of telegraphs and railroads, has memorialized the throne denouncing Yu-Hsien.

The dispatch adds that an edict is expected condemning Yu-Hsien to death.

PUNISHMENT INADEQUATE.

London, Nov. 20.—The Morning Post's Pekin correspondent, wiring Saturday, says:

"The edict inflicting punishment is milder than the first reports suggested. Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang are only banished and not imprisoned. Duke Lan is merely dismissed. The foreign envoys can not accept the edict owing to the inadequacy of the punishments.

"Count Von Waldersee officially announces that he has stopped looting, and restored peace in the province of Chi Li."

MISSIONARIES GO BACK.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The steamship China, which sails for the Orient to-day, will take back the first missionaries that have ventured into China since the Boxer outbreak. Among those who will depart are Rev. Dr. Trowick and his bride. The former is from Nashville, and the latter from Louisville. They go to Shanghai.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

Canton, Nov. 19.—Refugees who have arrived here report that anti-Christian riots have broken out in the province of Kiang-Si. The Non-Christians are wearing badges, and all persons not so decorated are in danger of death. The viceroy of the province has appointed a deputy to settle the French claims at Shun-Tak and three French gunboats will accompany the latter with the view of enforcing his orders.

CAUSED A FLURRY.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.—The governor general of the province of Sze-Chuen has been ordered to join the court. This causes excitement in provincial officialdom, as it is regarded as a further indication that the imperial family is going to Sze-Chuen.

MORE HARM THAN GOOD.

London, Nov. 17.—"Opinion is strong here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, "that the European commanders are doing more harm than good by the punitive expeditions which, by the destruction of villages, excite the Chinese to execrate the foreigners, a feeling which it will take a century to eradicate.

"It is perfectly clear that the emperor and empress dowager care nothing because a few hundred Chinamen are killed and the allies would be far better employed in trying to secure the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Pekin.

"Admiral Seymour, on board the British battleship Centurion, and Herr Knappe, the German consul general here, on board the Kurfew and Furst Bismarck, have ascended the river with the object of stopping remittances to the court and securing the payment of customs funds to foreign banks.

LOOTING OF TOMBS.

London, Nov. 15.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, Monday, and referring to the German expedition to the tombs of the Ming dynasty and Kaigan, says:

"Opinion here condemns the looting of tombs, although no punishment could be excessive for the cruelties recently revealed. One English missionary had his eyes burned in their sockets with incense sticks. He survived his agonies for thirty-six hours.

"A loyal Chinaman to-day discussed with me the probability of Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang raising a rebellion among the discontented Moslems in western China."

QUESTION OF CONVERTS.

London, Nov. 15.—"The ministers are discussing compensation for converts," says the Morning Post's Pekin correspondent, wiring Sunday, "and France and Germany are in favor of demanding it. Japan and Russia oppose the idea and Great Britain and the United States have taken up a negative attitude."

Paying Our Claims.

Canton, Nov. 17.—The American consul here has been notified that the board of reconstruction has been ordered to pay $10,000 as the first installment in settlement of American claims. All the consuls are pressing for indemnity for the destroyed missions. A special deputy has been appointed for each district to estimate the damage done, the Chinese apparently realizing that settlement of the claims is the only method of ridding Canton of foreign gunboats.

A fire has occurred here which has destroyed between 200 and 300 houses.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 14.—The state election board will meet December 3, to canvass the returns and officially declare the result of the election in this state. While the Republicans have formally conceded the election of Beckham as governor and announced that there would be no contest, both Republicans and Democrats will be represented by counsel at the canvass of the vote. Every phase of the election will be closely watched by both sides as matters may rise, which will have a bearing on the contests for congressmen in two districts—the third and the ninth.

Governor Beckham will be inaugurated December 11. It is said one of the first official papers Governor-elect Durbin of Indiana will have to consider when he takes office, will be a requisition from Governor Beckham for the return of former Governor Taylor and ex-Secretary of State Finley to this state for trial. Leading Republicans claim to have assurances from Indiana Republican leaders that Mr. Durbin will follow the precedent set by Governor Mount in these cases and will refuse to honor the requisition.

IOWA'S CONSTITUTION.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 14.—Returns from 85 of the 99 counties of the state give a total of 150,160 in favor of calling a convention for a revision of the state constitution and 146,178 against.

Returns from 80 counties give a total of 161,760 in favor of the Titus amendment to the constitution providing for biennial instead of annual elections, and 134,478 against.

A literal construction of the last proposition, according to Attorney General Remley, will continue in office for another year the present incumbents, in all about 2,000 of state, county and township officers to which successors were chosen at the election just held, and it is doubtful if the officers so elected can assume their offices at the expiration of the year as they were elected to begin the term on the first Monday of November, 1901.

HANNA'S BILL.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19.—When Mark Hanna received a bill from Ft. Wayne, Ind., from Mrs. Christiana Dunlap for "36 pigs' feet at 5 cents, $1.80," he read the letter carefully and laughed.

"How shall I answer it, Senator?" asked Secretary Dover.

"Give her my compliments," he replied, "and inclose $2. She needn't mind the change."

One day during the recent campaign Mrs. Dunlap's husband had been left by her to watch some pigs' feet that were cooking in a kettle. He went to hear Hanna speak and the pigs' feet were ruined. The woman promptly sent Hanna a bill for them.

NOME'S WORST STORM.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17.—In point of high wind and surf, Nome had the worst storm of the season, beginning October 31. Passengers on the Oregon, which arrived last night, report that it lasted with fury until November 3, being still in progress, though milder when the Oregon sailed. After the wind had blown from the southeast for sixteen hours, during which time all the vessels in port put to sea, it suddenly veered to the west. The thermometer dropped nearly 30 degrees. Rain, snow and hail fell. Along the beach considerable property damage resulted.

BOERS COMING.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The Record says to-day:

That the Indiana counties of Lake, Porter, Stark and La Porte within the next year or so will become the permanent trekking grounds of many Transvaalers and Free Staters seems possible. Owners of land in the Kankakee valley are reported to have combined for the purpose of sending agents to South Africa and Holland to encourage settlement of their lands.

Some of the Indiana railroads, it is said, are showing a marked interest in the scheme to colonize the Kankakee valley.

GUITEAU'S WIDOW.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of Mrs. Anna Dunmire and Enoch Allen. Mrs. Dunmire was the widow of Charles J. Guiteau, hanged for the assassination of President Garfield in 1882. Allen is her third husband.

K&K K&K K&K K&K

STRICTURE

CURED by our *New Method Treatment* or *No Pay*. Worst cases solicited. No cutting—no stretching—no detention from business—no pain—no return of the disease. The cicatrized tissue forming the stricture is gradually absorbed and removed forever. Have you frequency in urinating, burning or smarting with twisted stream, irritating sensation in urethra, gleety discharge, deposit in urine, weak organs, nervous sensations—you have stricture—don't let doctors experiment on you. Cure often accomplished by home treatment. Bank Bonds as guarantee. Cure yourself at home. 30 years experience—2,000 cured. Question Blank and Book Free. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

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Interesting, If True.

You Can Try It For Yourself and Prove It.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastaste and Golden Seal, which mingles with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the over-worked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes and cure.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other methods fail. Appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

FRENCH FORCES

In China Will Not Be Diminished at Present.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The debate on the budget for the ministry of foreign affairs was continued in the chamber of deputies to-day.

M. Denys Cochin, conservative, representing one of the districts of the Seine, during the course of a speech, pronounced himself in favor of upholding the honor of France and of the French troops in China.

M. Lucien Millevoye, Nationalist Republican, representing a Seine district, said he considered it necessary to maintain a large, expeditionary force in China.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, explained at length the origin of the force necessary to relieve the foreign legations at Pekin. In so doing he referred to the heroism displayed in the defense of the legations, and declared the accusations of cruelty against the French and international troops were unfounded. He added:

"The eight powers have met in an attempt to reconcile their interests and claims, all of them wishing to respect the integrity and even the independence of China. Special claims must be shunned. It is necessary to inspire ideas for the general benefit."

Continuing, M. Delcasse traced the submission of the French note as the basis of the negotiations, and said it was necessary to obtain a guarantee for the future against similar deeds or attempts. The foreign minister then said:

"Every one desires to end the situation. No one will think of diminishing the strength of our forces in China until the conflict is ended. The chamber may rest assured that the government will neglect nothing to conclude it quickly. But, it needs the confidence of the chamber."

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Limon, Col., Nov. 17.—Chained to a railroad rail set firmly in the ground on the exact spot where his fiendish crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., or, as he was familiarly known, John Porter, last evening paid a terrible penalty for his deed. It was 6:23 o'clock when the father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the negro, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shriveled up his flesh could only be guessed from the terrible contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time. The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Lincoln county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate, and during all the preparations as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed, and then quietly they took their way back to Limon, whence they departed from their home shortly afterwards.

Preston Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment that he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences. For more than an hour, while the preparations for his executions were in progress, he stood mute and sullen among the avengers. When everything was ready he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing as he reached the circle of broken boards to kneel in prayer. He arose and placed his back to the iron stake, and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs. Kerosene oil was applied to the wood, and after a brief pause Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match.

Through the entire affair but little was said. As they had calmly prepared for the avenging, so the people of the eastern part of the state carried out their plan coolly and deliberately. There was not a hitch in the entire proceedings. After the fire had burned low they told each other good night and went home. They did not stop to discuss the affair.

Limon, Colo., Nov. 19.—After being notified that some fragments of bones of a human being had been found on the prairie near where Preston Porter was burned at the stake, Coroner Brown and a jury summoned by him, gathered up the "remains" and held an inquest. The jury's verdict was to the effect that the remains were those of John Porter, and that "death was at the hands of parties unknown." The remains were buried in a small box near the scene of the lynching.

Denver, Col., Nov. 19.—At a mass meeting held here yesterday, strong protests were made against the actions of the Limon mob that burned Porter, the negro rapist and murderer at the stake. The meeting was presided over by C. M. Hobbs, president of the Y. M. C. A., and speeches were made by Governor C. S. Thomas, Mayor H. V. Johnson, of Denver; President Slocum, of Colorado college; Rabbi Friedman, Rev. Coyle, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, prominent in national women's club circles, and others. They all spoke in strong terms, condemning what was termed the "Limon atrocity," and also denounced the sensational display of newspaper stories concerning it. The audience was stirred at times almost to riotous demonstration of approval.

Resolutions adopted admit the difficulty of adequately characterizing the crime for which Porter was punished, but declare that however much the negro by his crime merited death, no crime can justify recourse to such barbaric methods, and that while the action of the people of Lincoln county is attributed to excitement and passion, it is none the less condemned and discountenanced. Hope is expressed that a law will be speedily enacted in Colorado providing effective punishment for such crimes and providing punishment for anyone taking part in a lynching.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The burning of the colored boy, Preston Porter, in Colorado, last Friday, was a theme for discussion in nearly every colored church in Chicago last night. Several of the churches adopted the following resolution presented by Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, chairman of the Anti-Lynching bureau:

"That we, citizens of the United States, respectfully call to the attention of the President this awful crime committed by the citizens, the sheriff and the governor of Colorado against the citizenship of our country.

"That we ask the President in his next message to congress to call attention to the fact that during the last ten years nearly 2,000 citizens have been put to death by mobs, and that of the number so lynched fifteen were burned alive with unspeakable barbarity. We urge our chief magistrate to recommend to congress legislation which shall secure to every person accused of crime a trial by jury, and shall hold criminally liable all persons who constitute mobs to torture, murder and burn alive citizens of the United States."

BRITAIN'S WAR LOAN

Spite of Protests May Be Largely Placed in America.

London, Nov. 20.—The financiers are less positive than they were a week ago that American bankers will not be allowed to supply a portion of the money which the British treasury requires. They admit that the chancellor of the exchequer will probably borrow in the cheapest market, and as rates are higher in London than in New York and Chicago he may find it convenient to obtain accommodation where the terms are more favorable.

While national pride will be gratified by placing the new loan entirely in England, business is business. The financiers also admit that there is an advantage in allowing Americans to take a good portion of the new loan when the balances of trade are running heavily against England and the difficulty of preventing an overflow of gold is serious.

These operations will depend upon the methods of borrowing and the extent to which the resources of the Dutch territories are mortgaged in payment of the debt. Some financiers calmly talk about pledging those resources for the full extent of the cost of the campaign, but experienced South African capitalists, like Alfred Beit, do not believe that the Dutch colonies can safely be asked to pay more than one-third of the gross amount, and not that even until they have had a long interval for recuperation.

All these calculations leave out of account the tremendous indemnities which must be paid to the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal for damages and losses.

Cecil Rhodes is reported as favoring indirect taxation by a tariff, but this would fall mainly upon Johannesburg, since the Boers can raise their own food, with the exception of coffee. Another proposal is an income tax in place of a land tax.

The burghers, without horses, cattle and sheep, and with farm houses in ashes, will not contribute heavily to an income tax. Whatever may be the plan, the mine owners will pay the piper.

PERILOUS POSITION.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Tenants of one of the store buildings opposite the State street front of the Masonic Temple, looking upward, yesterday, noticed a man's arm projecting from the gutter along the line of the eighteenth floor. This arm was frantically waving a piece of lath to which was attached a slip of paper.

Chief of Detectives Henry Glaser and General Manager Edward Williams, of the Temple, were at once notified. They ascended to the roof and looked down upon a man who, frozen, injured, terror stricken, was as close to another world as he could well be. Detective Glaser, at the risk of his own life, descended the gable, attached a rope to the man and brought him up to safety.

The man is A. F. MacKenzie, of 9348 Cloud avenue. He had spent Thursday night in the gutters of the roof of the Temple, four inches of coping between him and the stone pavement, 325 feet below. He had found this dangerous bed climbing the iron fence which surmounts the dome of the great building, 354 feet up, then walking out the crest of one of the gables of the State street side and falling off at the end. Fortunately for himself when he fell he slid down the gutterway of the gable and did not plunge into the street.

When MacKenzie was taken to a safe position and the house physician called he was found to be frost bitten, his right foot was gashed and it was frozen so seriously that amputation may be necessary. MacKenzie was conscious and said he had gone on the roof to get a good view of the city.

SINGULAR MIRAGE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The American clipper ship Luzon, under command of Captain Park, arrived at the Delaware breakwater yesterday, 135 days from the Hawaiian islands. She has a full cargo of sugar, and is practically the pioneer in a fine fleet which is to arrive in Philadelphia this winter.

The Luzon had good weather down the west coast of South America, and until the Cape was reached. She safely rounded the latter with the usual accompaniment of sleet and wind storms. When off the barren Staten Land, in good weather, and with scarcely any sea on, the lookout reported a sail. It was about an hour before sunset. Although the Luzon was almost becalmed, the vessel sighted was under close reefed topsails. This made the Luzon's mate think a storm was bearing down on him and he speedily shortened sail.

Rapidly the stranger came nearer, and it could be seen that she was partially dismasted forward. In the meantime, however, the expected squall did not make its advent. The strange ship passed so close that it seemed as though a biscuit might be thrown on board. Still her crew paid not the slightest attention to he Luzon.

On the latter, consternation prevailed. The appearance of the storm-tossed vessel was so uncanny that the Luzon's men were beside themselves with terror. Not until it dawned upon Captain Park that the other ship was a part of the phenomenon known as the "fata morgana," where a vessel is reflected a great distance, could he restore anything like order among his men.

The most remarkable feature of the incident developed three weeks later. When the Luzon was near the equator she passed the Russian ship Komisafoff, bound south, and her men had no difficulty in identifying her with the mirage they had witnessed. She had the same distinctive lines, and sure enough her foremast had been broken off close to the top, a jurymast taking the place of the missing spar.

She had been reflected at least one thousand miles, and the storm which the Luzon's men had observed had probably wrought the damage.

Your Best Work

Cannot be done unless you have good health. You cannot have good health without pure blood. You may have pure blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now. You cannot realize the good it will do you until you try it. Begin taking it to-day and see how quickly it will give you an appetite, strength and vigor and cure your rheumatism, catarrh or scrofula.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

GEN. WHITE RETURNS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15.—William R. White, the Quartermaster General of the Michigan National Guard, who disappeared about a year ago when certain military scandals developed, returned to the city last night on a late train from Chicago, accompanied by a brother and sister who went there to meet him. It is understood that his relatives have made full reparation for his alleged defalcations and that he will plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. He will probably be formally arrested tomorrow, but preparations for bond was made by his friends in advance of his coming, some of the most prominent business men of this city signing as securities. Since his disappearance he has been in South Africa and England.

Big Plant to Resume.

Springfield, O., Nov. 20.—It was announced yesterday that the Wardner, Bushnell & Glessner company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, will resume operations, December 3. Seventeen hundred men are affected.

STOLE $192 000

Cashier of a Newport, Ky., Bank Gets Away With That Amount.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 19.—"This bank is closed by order of the comptroller of the currency.

"O. P. TUCKER,
"National bank examiner."

This was the notice placed to-day on the doors of the stately building of the German National bank of Newport before the hour for opening. The salient facts of the cause of the notice had been known since Sunday morning, and, therefore, there were none of the usual scenes accompanying a run on the bank by the depositors. The alleged defalcation of Assistant Cashier Frank M. Brown to the amount of about $200,000 was so overwhelming that no depositor was foolish enough to suppose that any good could be accomplished by attempting to get money from the bank to-day.

National Bank Examiner Tucker, who is in charge, stated that the alleged defalcation was not discovered by him until 10 o'clock Saturday night, that both he and the bank's experts had been unable to find anything wrong until that time. The discovery was made in a comparison of Brown's individual ledger with the cashier's daily checking up. Here it had been found that Brown had been forcing balances from day to day until the total of $192,000 had been withdrawn from the funds of the bank.

There are no indications of an accomplice nor of any one knowing about Brown's departure or destination.

Brown had been with the bank eighteen years, was one of the most trusted men ever connected with this old bank, and it is stated by the experts that his operations extended back as far as ten years The capital stock of the bank is only $100,000. Brown's shortage is double that amount and more than the reserve and all the assets, including their real estate.

Brown was living a fast life with wine, women and gambling in his repertoire. His career was not cut short by any discovery at the bank till a jealous woman gave him away. Brown is a widower, with one son aged ten years, who lives with Brown's father, Paris C. Brown, ex-mayor of Newport, and one of the leading business men of Cincinnati. Last summer Brown visited Yellowstone Park and a woman in Cincinnati wanted to accompany him, but this was denied her. When she ascertained some time afterward that another woman was with Brown on his western trip, the Cincinnati woman gave the bank officials some information that brought about a crisis. The only farewell letter that Brown is known to have left was to this woman, whose apartments are on Ninth street in Cincinnati and in this letter he admits that he had secured about all that he could and that the time had come to say farewell. Brown, it is said, was a great poker player with the limit never too high and he had been a plunger on horse races for years. His bets on the races, it is reported, were frequently too high for the pool rooms in Covington, Ky., and he had brokers both in Chicago and New York.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 20.—Plans are being formulated for the reorganization of the German National Bank, now in the hands of National Bank Examiner Tucker as temporary receiver, owing to a shortage of nearly $200,000 charged to Assistant Cashier Frank M. Brown. An assessment of $145 per share is the plan under consideration.

Frederick J. Stone, who claims to be an intimate acquaintance of Brown, states that he met the latter yesterday in Fort Wayne, Ind., and that he was en route to Canada.

Receiver Tucker to-day opened the doors of the bank for the purpose of receiving depositors' passbooks and money due the bank.

During the run on the bank last Saturday, $200,000 was secured in Cincinnati to bridge over the trouble. This was returned and Receiver Tucker had other moneys and papers also transferred to Cincinnati.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The convention of the Interstate Good Roads association opened to-day in Central Music hall, with delegates from over 30 states present. The purpose of the meeting is to effect a national organization and to bring influence to bear upon congress to secure an appropriation for the improvement of highways commensurate with the needs of the country. Committees will be appointed to work with the 38 state legislatures, and also to carry the matter direct to congress.

The convention was opened by a short speech by W. H. Moore, president of the association, introducing the temporary chairman. After addresses of welcome and the responses, Martin Dodge, director of the office of road inquiry, department of agriculture, delivered a lengthy address on the subject of good roads. At the conclusion of his address, the report of Miss Harber, secretary of the Interstate Good Roads association, was read.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Committees on permanent organization and on national and state legislation were announced by Chairman Moore at the opening of today's session of the national good roads convention. The work mapped out for these committees is considered the most important feature of the convention. The committee on permanent organization is expected to outline a plan whereby the work in all sections of the country can be unified and directed by the central body. The committee on national and state legislation will draft bills petitioning for appropriations from the thirty six state legislatures to carry on the work of building good roads.

A measure providing for the utilization of convict labor under the system already in use in Missouri and Tennessee, will be drawn up by the legislative committee for presentation to the various state legislatures. H. R. Whitmore, of Missouri, was appointed chairman of the permanent organization committee and Robert Stone, chairman of the executive committee.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S NEPHEW.

New York, Nov. 15.—James S. Barber, assistant paymaster, United States navy, a nephew of Mrs. McKinley, is critically with typhoid fever at Hong Keng, according to a World dispatch from Washington.

POPCORN KING DIES.

Dayton, O., Nov. 19.—Word was received here Saturday of the rather sudden death of Isaac L. Baker, America's "Popcorn King," the original, who started the business on an extensive scale at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. It was at that time he laid the foundation for his fortune in the business which he followed until his recent illness compelled him to relinquish hold. Mr. Baker was known all over the United States and has purchased the popcorn privileges at most of the expositions and fairs since 1876 at fabulous prices. He had also extended his business abroad. He was 59 years of age, and a prominent Mason. His death occurred at Flint, Mich., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The body arrived home late Saturday night.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

You Can Make Poultry P

Chapel, Mich., A

I am using Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. We were troubled two y chicken cholera and lost about 250 chickens and turkeys together the first year. The second about 100 hens and turkeys although we tried everything we could think of and what the n would be good for them, until at last I read of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and b it. I can recommend Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine as a sure cure, because I have n fowl since I commenced to use it. I have already used eight cans and my hens and turkeys are a Once a week I give them about six quarts of corn meal and oats ground together in which I pu spoonfuls of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

RICHARD HA

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

Poultry makes larger returns for a little attention, than any other product on the farm. Poult as a rule is profitable even when let run at will and given no attention, other than to feed it occ sionally. But poultry needs medicine the same as persons need it. Exposure and filth bring on many ailments which become epidemic and destroy entire flocks. Experience has proven that a little Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in the ground feed two or three times a week will keep poultry in perfect health. Health is necessary when eggs are to be produced. It takes only a well regulated hennery and the use of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine to make poultry pay. This medicine costs only 25c for a half-pound can, but the results it will bring are worth many dollars to you.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

CZAR'S ILLNESS.

He Is Suffering From a Mild Attack of Typhoid Fever.

London, Nov. 15.—The serious apprehension with which the announcement of the fact that the Czar was suffering from typhoid fever filled Europe emphasizes how much the peace of the world is believed to be dependent upon him. But for the statement contained in the official bulletin that his majesty's malady is taking a thoroughly favorable course the news of his illness would have created nothing less than consternation. It is generally felt at the present critical state of international affairs that even a temporary weakening of the influence of so favorable a factor in the maintenance of the world's peace justified grave anxiety, especially as the Czar is regarded in Europe as a sort of counterpoise to Emperor William. Public anxiety will, therefore, remain strained until the none too robust monarch recovers. In political circles any other issue of his majesty's malady is regarded as a nightmare.

The London newspapers comment on the Czar's illness with peculiar sympathy. The Times remarks that it has always been believed in England the Czar "reciprocated the national sentiment toward him, and cherished real regard and reverence for our beloved Queen." The Times also says:

"The Czar has exhibited consistent attachment to the cause of peace. It is hardly necessary to say that any event which will lead to a change in the occupant of the Russian throne at the present anxious state in the far east might very gravely prejudice the situation."

New York, Nov. 15.—The Martin Engel Association, the Tammany Hall organization of the Eighth Assembly district, has formally voted to offer William J. Bryan a handsome fee to come to New York and take charge of the legal defense of district captains of the Eighth Assembly district indicted for alleged violations of the election laws.

London, Nov. 20.—"It is asserted in court circles here," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, "that the illness of the czar is due to eating bad fish, and that other members of the imperial family at Livadia are suffering to some extent from the same cause."

ATTACKED THE EMPEROR.

Breslau, Nov. 16.—Emperor William was the object of an attempted outrage to-day, which, however, failed. As he was driving in an open carriage to the Cuirassier barracks, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of S[illegible]-Meiningen, a woman in the crowd hurled an axe at the carriage. The rapidity with which the vehicle was passing saved its occupants. The axe, or hatchet, fell just behind the carriage. The woman was immediately arrested.

The missile, it developed later, was a short hand-chopper. The woman is believed to be insane.

The woman's name is Selma Schnapke. She occupied a place in the front rank of the spectators, on the side farthest from the Emperor. The hatchet, it now appears, struck the carriage.

A crowd of people who witnessed the outrage threw themselves on his majesty's assailant, but the prompt intervention of the police saved the woman from injury.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—In the reichstag, today, on the occasion of the presentation of the supplimentary credit for China, Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, emphatically denied the assertion frequently made abroad that the China imbroglio was traceable to the German occupation of Kiao-Chou. This statement was greeted by the social-democrats with loud cries of "It is quite true!"

KRUGER LEAVES PORT SAID.

Port Said, Nov. 15.—The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with former President Kruger, of the Transvaal, on board, will leave this afternoon. The destination of the cruiser is unknown. Mr. Kruger refuses to be interviewed.

AT WORK ON SHAMROCK.

Glasgow, Nov. 15.—The work of building Sir Thomas Lipton's new America's cup challenger, Shamrock II, has been started in Denny's yard, at Dumbarton, within an enclosure. G. L. Watson, the yacht designer, has laid out the lines of the framework, which will be constructed of nickel steel. The plates will probably be of bronze.

KING OSCAR VERY LOW.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Private, but most trustworthy, information has been received here to the effect that King Oscar of Sweden is in a very low state of health. His recent brain attack, it is added, deprived him of his memory and he seems unable to recuperate. The facts are being suppressed.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 piece), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.50
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 6-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 9-inch plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 3 English.
For a club of 30, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

PLANS FOR RAILWAY UNDER GIBRALTAR

Washington, Nov. 20.—A Parisian engineer has finished a plan by which the Spanish railroads terminating in Gibraltar can be connected by means of a tunnel crossing under the strait of Gibraltar, with the railroad lines of Morocco, according to information received at the State department from United States Consul Monaghan at Chemaitz, Germany. Several parties interested in this nov

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...0.—The United ...sterday rendered ...e of William B. ... of Tennessee, in... ...f the state law regu... ...garettes. The law ... infringement of the ...o regulate interstate ... supreme court upheld ...sterday's decision sus... ...dict, though not without ... some of the positions ...n upon a very narrow mar... ... of nine members joining in ... opinion, and another mem... ...Court (Justice White) placing ... upon grounds different from ...ounced by Justice Brown, who ...own the opinion.

...ise grew out of the importation ...ettes into Tennessee from North ...a. They were taken into the ...n the ordinary sized cigarette pack... ...about two by four inches, and these ...ages were loosely thrown into bask... which were uncovered. The claim ...s made that these cigarette packages ...re what is known to the law as orig... ...al packages, but without clearly defin... ...ng an original package, the court held ...hat it was clear that such packages could not be so considered. Justice Brown, in passing upon the case, said that the packages were obviously made up with the view of evading the law, and as he spoke he held one of the little cigarette cases up to the view of his auditors. On this point the decision of the ...t to court, to the effect that the packages were not original, was fully confirmed.

On another phase of the case the state court was not so fully indorsed. The Tennessee court had held that cigarettes ...re not an article of commerce. With this view Justice Brown took issue, and he delivered quite a dissertation upon the subject. Whatever is an object of barter and sale is, he said, an article of com...erce, and must be so recognized. Tobacco had been such an article for four hundred years. It had been made the subject of taxation, and indeed had become more widely scattered than any other vegetable. Probably, he added, no other vegetable has contributed so much to the comfort and solace of the human race. This being the case it was entirely beyond bounds to say that tobacco was not an article of commerce. He then took notice of the claim that cigarettes are an especially harmful form of tobacco, and while he conceded that this might be the case he remarked that this claim was of comparatively recent origin. Still, he held that cigarettes are as much a subject of state regulation as is liquor, and he further held that while no state law could prohibit importation in original packages it was entirely competent for a legislature to regulate the sale because of general belief in the deleterious effect of the article.

There was a dissenting opinion by Justice Shiras, in which the chief justice and Justices Brewer and Peckham joined. They based their dissent upon the theory that Congress has exclusive control of interstate commerce.

DEAD LETTERS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The annual report of the superintendent of the dead letter office shows the largest increase of total receipts of undelivered mail matter over the previous year of nearly 10 per cent. The number of pieces of matter received from all sources was 7,535,158, against 6,855,983 for the preceding year.

Letters and parcels held for postage numbered 144,619, and the misdirected 422,793. Nearly 35,000 letters were received which bore no addresses whatever. The letters addressed to the guests of hotels and undelivered numbered 269,624. The total number of unclaimed parcels of all descriptions was 180,914. There were 660,461 pieces of mail matter addressed to foreign countries and returned from there as undeliverable. The number of letters and parcels opened was 6,676,003 an increase oved the preceding year of 9 1-2 per cent.

There were 50,553 letters containing an aggregate of $44,810 and letters containing drafts, notes, money orders, etc., of the face value of $1,136,645. Foreign letters and parcels found undeliverable and returned to countries of origin numbered 606,412.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Surgeon General Sternberg has prepared statistics, making a comparison of cases of suicide and homicide, which occurred in the army during the years of 1898 and 1899, compared with the ten years between 1888 and 1897. It shows that there were relatively fewer homicides during those two years than during the previous decade. The average number of suicides per year in an army of 27,116 for the ten years was 17. The ratio per thousand was .63 per cent. The strength of the army in 1898 is given at 147,795, the average number of suicides 38, and the percentage per thousand .26. The strength of the army in 1899 is given at 105,546, and the number of suicides at 30; ratio per thousand, .28 per cent.

During the ten years from 1888 to 1897 the homicides are given at 5.5 per cent., and the ratio per thousand .20 per cent. For 1898 the number of homicides at 19, and the ratio per thousand .13 per cent; for 1899 the number of homicides at 23, and the ratio per thousand .22 per cent.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Som disparaging criticisms upon the American field gun as exhibited in the Chinese campaign led Adjutant General Corbin to address the following inquiry to General Chaffee:

"Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 15, 1900.—Chaffee, Pekin:—It is asserted that our light artillery guns did not meet all requirements of service compared with arms of other armies. What are the facts?

(Signed.) "CORBIN."

The following response has been received:

"Adjutant General, Washington, November 16.—Replying to No. 72, our battery better than any battery of any other army in the campaign. The German battery, just arrived, has some features superior to ours. Powder charge in case fired with trigger like pistol. More rapid fire result. Brake arrangement also better. Calibre gun not quite so large.

"Our battery was highly praised, particularly so by General Linievich, who said he felt like taking off his hat whenever he saw it. No battery so effective as ours in attacks on Pekin.

(Signed.) "CHAFFEE."

THE FIRST INFRACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The first infraction of the postal laws under the American regime in Porto Rico is reported in a cablegram to the postoffice department received from Inspector in Charge Leatherman, at San Juan, announcing the arrest of Antonio Quinones, for assaulting Letter Carrier Jose Major, with intent to rob. The assault occurred last Monday. The carrier probably will die and Quinones has been held under $10,000 for the grand jury.

OUR SHIPPING.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain, made public to-day, says the past fiscal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for some years. Returns for the current fiscal year promise an even more satisfactory record.

For the first time since the civil war the documented tonnage of the United States exceeds 5,000,000 gross tons. On June 30, 1900, American documented tonnage comprised 23,333 vessels of 5,164,859 gross tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the previous fiscal year. Our maximum tonnage was 5,539,813 tons in 1861. Our shipping, the report adds, in 1861 was larger than Great Britain's and nearly equaled the British empire's. British shipping now amounts to 14,261,000 gross tons.

American vessels are almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which employed last year 4,338,145 tons, or more than the total tonnage of Germany and France. Our tonnage in the foreign trade was only 816,795 tons, and carried last year only nine per cent. of our exports and imports. A century ago American shipping registered for foreign trade was 669,921 tons, while this tonnage now in the thirteen original states amounts to 482,907 tons.

The report says that for serious competition with foreign nations in the ocean carrying trade we are practically restricted to 97 regions of steamships of over 1,000 tons, aggregating 260,325 tons. Single foreign steamship corporations own greater tonnage.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the senate and house of representatives, known as the subsidy bills, and gives illustrations of the difference in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences.

A freight steamship carrying 5,000 tons cargo now costs $275,000 in the United States, compared with $214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor costs, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production. Great Britain being the world's "department store" for shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are $1,200, against $900 on the British ship.

CENSUS OF STATES.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The population of the state of Michigan, as announced officially by the census bureau, to-day, is 2,420,982, as against 2,093,889 in 1890. This is an increase of 327,093, or 15.6 per cent.

The population of the state of Kentucky is 2,147,174, as against 1,858,635 in 1890. This is an increase of 288,539, or 15.5 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The population of the state of Louisiana, as announced by the census bureau, is 1,381,425, as against 1,118,587 in 1890. This is an increase of 265,038, or 23.5 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The census bureau officially announced to-day that the population of the state of Illinois was 4,821,550, as against 3,826,351 in 1890. These figures show an increase of 995,199, or 26 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The population of Minnesota, officially announced by the census bureau, is 1,751,394 against 1,301,826 in 1890. This is an increase of 440,568 since 1890, or 34.5 per cent. The population in 1880 was 780,773, showing an increase of 521,053 or 66.7 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

OUR FISHERIES.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The annual report of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, Mr. George M. Bowers, says the present amount of capital invested in the fisheries of the New England states is $19,637,036, showing a decrease of $437,758 since the commission's last statistical canvass in 1899. This decrease, however, is stated to be only apparent, being caused chiefly by the transfer of the menhaden industry to New York. The New England food fisheries, in the aggregate, have increased in quantity and decreased only slightly in value. There are 35,445 persons employed in this work and 1,427 vessels, valued, with their equipment, at $4,224,339. The total product is 393,355,570 pounds, worth $9,672,702—the fishery for cod, cusk, haddock, hake and pollock ranking first with a value of $2,798,109, followed by the oyster fishery of Rhode Island and Connecticut, worth $1,910,084. The lobster fishery is next in commercial importance, being worth $1,276,900. While the catch has fallen from 30,500,000 pounds in 1889, to 14,660,000 in 1898, the price of lobsters has so advanced that the value of the industry has increased in a corresponding degree.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the meeting of the first Congress, which assembled in Washington after the capital of the republic was trasferred to this city from Philadelphia. The centennial anniversary of the removal of the seat of government to this city is to be elaborately celebrated December 12. Exercises will be held at the capitol and the White House of an appropriate character. The occasion in many respects is to be commemorative of the growth of the republic during the century. The governors of all the states, as well as many other distinguished people are to be present. All the departments will be closed. One of the attractive features of the celebration will be a military parade which will contrast the uniforms and accoutrements of the militia of a hundred years ago with those of the present day. In connection with the event there is a project for an enlargement of the executive mansion to a scale commensurate with the present features and grandeur of the country.

WILL ASK $121,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Postmaster General Emory Smith has framed his estimates to be submitted to Congress and will ask an aggregate of about $121,000,000 as the appropriation for the entire service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. This includes an estimate of $3,500,000 for the rural free delivery service. By the close of the fiscal year 4,300 rural free delivery routes throughout the United States will have been established and the general extension contemplated for next year will involve about 4,500 additional routes. The success of the service so far instituted has resulted in plans for a very general extension next year. The postmaster general, together with other officials, is investigating the feasibility of putting the service in operation at every point throughout the country not reached by the regular free delivery services in operation in the cities.

SENOR COREA.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, when asked today as to the reports that actual negotiations for a new canal treaty had begun, said there was no warrant for such statement; that no such negotiations have been begun here or at Managua, nor are they at present contemplated. His calls on Secretary thus far have been solely for the purpose of presenting his respects. Mr. Corea dismisses the reports that he will propose the sale of a waterway right of way to the United States for $5,000,000 and certain annual rentals. He says no such plan has ever taken form, and what is to be done will depend upon the action of congress and the subsequent negotiations which may be entered upon.

AMENDMENT NECESSARY

To make Enforcement of Interstate Act Possible.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—The League of National Association of Industrial and Commercial Organizations assembled here to-day for the purpose of discussing and formulating plans to secure the early passage by congress of the Cullom bill, which seeks to amend the interstate commerce law and extend the powers of that body. This bill is now on the calendar of the senate, and the association proposes endeavoring to use its influence for the purpose of having the bill advanced on the calendar.

President E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, called the meeting to order.

Secretary Barry, speaking of the purpose of the meeting, said:

"The action of the convention will be simply in the line of giving evidence to congress of the strong demand throughout the country for the passage of the Cullom bill, and to arrange for a delegation to go to Washington in the interest of the bill. The opposition to the new measure on the part of the railroads is due to the fact that they realize that the interstate commerce law, in its present form, is impotent—the findings of the commission can not be put in force. There is another reason for the passage of the Cullom bill at this session. If it goes over, there is a possibility of the repeal of the existing law, owing to its unsatisfactory working in its present form. And if it is repealed an impetus will be given to the theory of government control which is gaining friends under the present unsatisfactory law. We all realize that there must be government control of common carriers, but government ownership is another thing."

Mr. James M. Langley, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, stated that that body felt the necessity of amending the present interstate commerce act "in such manner as to remove the defects therein, which the test of thirteen years' experience in the practical application of the present form of the law had developed." He further said that it seemed to the officials of the Merchants' Association that the proposed measure, amended in accordance with the suggestions he had to make, would effectually strengthen the weaknesses that have been made apparent. The principal suggestions he offered were as follows:

(1.) That the interstate commerce commission should consist of at least eight members, among which should be lawyers, railroad experts and representatives of the shipping public.

(2.) That the commissioners should be appointed to hold office during good behavior, as in the case of the United States supreme court.

(3.) That common carriers should be given the right to enter into agreements approved by the commission in respect to interstate commerce only for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

Mr. Langley, in supporting these suggestions, said that in the opinion of many shippers, "The interstate commerce commission should be removed from all suspicion of political influence and its makeup and in its life." He set forth the reasons why this conclusion had been reached, avowing in the argument he made, that there was not the slightest intention to reflect personally upon the members of that body as constituted at present. He felt that the number of members of the commission should be increased, to the end that in that body there should be lawyers, railroad experts and shippers, giving as a reason that under the increased powers to be given to the interstate commerce commission by the proposed amended bill, vast and intricate questions of transportation would arise which the commission would have to pass upon, and that those who passed upon them should be men who could determine them from legal, railroad and commercial points of view, respectively, and that the knowledge that such questions were to be passed upon by experts would give satisfaction to the general public. He also felt that by incorporating these suggestions opposition to the amended bill would be minimized. He claimed that the interstate commerce bill as it stood now was useless to the shipping public, and advised that unless it could be amended so that its provisions could be carried out successfully and in a way to give confidence to the public, it be repealed and that a fresh start be made in framing an entirely new measure.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows a collection exceeded but once in the history of the bureau. The receipts were $296,316,107, being $10,316,107 in excess of the estimated amount, and $21,831,534 more than during the previous year. The percentage of cost of collection was 1.58, as against 1.08 for last year, being the smallest in the history of the internal revenue service.

Commissioner Wilson estimates that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will approximate $395,000 000.

The receipts from the various sources during the year were: Spirits, $109,868,187, an increase of $10,585,283; tobacco, $59,355,084, an increase of $6,861,876; fermented liquors, $73,550,754, increase $4,906,196; oleomargarine, $2,543,785, increase $587,166; filled cheese, $17,064, decrease $1,033; mixed flour, $7,439, decrease $401; other special taxes, including theatres, etc., $4,515,640, decrease $405,952; legacies and distributive shares of personal property, $2,884,491, increase $1,649,024; schedules A and B, $40,364,365, decrease $2,873,453; miscellaneous, $2,921, decrease $1,795.

THOSE LACE MAKERS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—There was a hearing at the treasury department today before Assistant Secretary Taylor on the action of the immigration officials at Philadelphia in refusing entry to a party of Birmingham lace-makers, who had come to this country under the patronage of Alexander Dowie, the "divine healer," who has established a town called "Zion" near Waukegan, Wis., with lace-making as its chief industry. Dowie was represented by Attorney Packard, of Chicago, who advanced the claim that the immigrants were coming to establish a new industry in this country, and therefore did not come under the provisions of the alien contract labor law. Several members of the American Lacemakers' union were present and testified that they now produce the same sort of lace that Dowie's immigrants proposed to make.

Commissioner Powderly was present at the hearing, and Secretary Gage, who has expressed an interest in the case, came in and listened to part of the testimony.

The hearing was not finished. A decision is expected some time next week.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

WOULD GIVE FACTS

About the Philippines Unbiased by Partisan Coloring.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Among the callers on the President, yesterday, was Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, head of the division of history and political science at Harvard university. He was introduced by Secretary Long, and his purpose was to present plans of a committee which has been organized to obtain and publish the facts relative to the Philippine problem. The association back of this committee, it is stated, includes citizens in various parts of the country, in business and in professional life, who, Prof. Hart says, feel that the so-called Philippine questions have been befogged by the mass of testimony, and that great public service can be accomplished by collecting and publishing the official materials bearing on this subject. In recent speeches and public papers, much use has been made of extracts from the correspondence of military, naval and diplomatic officers, the full text of which is to be found only in voluminous documents, which find their way slowly throughout the country and hence are not readily accessible to those who desire to get at the facts. This committee's desire is to place a judicious selection from this mass of material before the public. Its purpose is said to be entirely separate from any propaganda and the documents are to be printed as they stand, without note or comment or implication. No attempt will be made either to show up or to defend any individual or course of action.

The association includes some of the warmest supporters of the administration during the recent campaign, and specifically of its Philippine policy, and also others who are in a waiting attitude before making up their minds.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The report of General Buffington, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has been made to the secretary of war. As some of the most interesting portions of the report, dealing with disputed points between the ordnance bureau and the board of ordnance and fortifications are contained in the appendices, which have not yet been made public, the report is not as interesting as expected.

Contracts have been made for 1,151,000 pounds of smokeless powder, of which 800,000 pounds were for the use of seacoast guns and mortars. It is believed that the difficulties encountered last year have been overcome and that the new powder will prove satisfactory.

During the last year there were completed the following heavy guns: Ten 10-inch rifles, twenty-four 12-inch rifles; thirty-eight 12-inch mortars, making a total of such heavy guns now ready for our defenses of 658. Work on the 16-inch rifle has been retarded because a larger furnace was needed.

There have been accepted during the year 5,590 armor and deck-piercing projectiles.

Concerning tests at Sandy Hook, General Buffington says that experiments have been made for shells with wet guncotton, thorite, jovite No. 2, corberite, and with explosives of the lyddite and ammonia nitrate classes. It is necessary to have an explosive which will be safe in the gun and in storage, a compound which is still an object of pursuit. Experiments to detect flashes of smokeless powder proved ineffectual. Five patterns of field cartridges with controlled recoil have been tried and none found wholly satisfactory.

Out of appropriations of $29,396,785 the bureau has expended $16,240,785.

WELLINGTON SUED.

Washington, Nov. 15.—George Prince, a well known Washington photographer, obtained judgment yesterday in the court of Justice O'Neal against Senator Wellington for a debt growing out of the taking of a large number of photographs of the Maryland senator, who executed a remarkable but ineffective political flop during the last campaign. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the exhibits, which were of a large number of photographs of Mr. Wellington.

The senator evidently had spent about a week posing before Mr. Prince, for the bill amounted to $150. He was pictured sitting in his study preparing a speech and again as delivering that speech, presumably in the halls of the senate. There were four views, profiles, three-quarters, sitting, standing, in business suits, in Prince Alberts, etc. The bill was several months overdue. Senator Wellington made no defense.

WOUNDED WITH A SPEAR.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Admiral Van Reypen, surgeon general of the navy, has received a report concerning the wounding of Captain Myers, the ranking marine officer at Pekin. The wound proves to have been most novel, being made by a Chinese spear, and one of the few wounds from such a weapon that American surgeons have been called upon to treat. It also evidences the close quarters at which the American commander at Pekin was engaged with the Chinese spearsmen. The wound has healed to some extent, and Captain Myers is convalescent, although it has been deemed advisable to remove him to the naval hospital at Yokohama.

LOGAN'S STATUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—In the west, where General John A. Logan was known and loved, the announcement that the equestrian statue of the general is on its way from Rome, and will be placed in position in a prominent place in Washington, will be received with interest. The pedestal was erected some time ago in Iowa circle, at the intersection of Vermont and Rhode Island avenues, under the direction of the engineer officer who has charge of public buildings in the District of Columbia. The equestrian statue is the work of Frank Simmons, an American sculptor of note, who has been at work upon it for many months past. The contract which he has with the war department requires that it be finished and placed in position not later than December 18. There is every indication that this can be done.

PICKED UP THE CREW.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Captain Flett, of the British tank steamer Georgian Prince, from Hull, Eng., to this port, reported this morning to the Maritime Exchange Station at Reedy Island, 40 miles below this city, that he has on board the crew of 14 of the Norwegian bark Highflyer, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on Nov. 5, in latitude 48.48, longitude 38.30. The Highflyer, which was a vessel of 935 tons, was commanded by Capt. Anderson, and left Campbellton, Prince Edward Island, Oct. 19, for Newport, Wales.

The Georgian Prince is on her way up the Delaware river with the rescued crew and will reach this city this afternoon.

$10,000 FOR A WIFE

Strange Facts Brought Out by Young Wife's Suit for Divorce.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 20.—A suit for divorce which was filed here Saturday afternoon brings to light a strange romance of love and money. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton F. Finch are members of prominent families. Mrs. Finch was formerly Miss Martha A. Melson, of this city. She is of Scotch descent and is related to some of the nobility of Scotland. Mr. Finch is the brother of Mrs. Mann S. Valentine, jr., whose husband is the eldest son of the late Mann S. Valentine, who established the Valentine meat juice business.

The brief courtship of Miss Melson by Finch seems to have been purely a business arrangement with him. He had a friend living in Newport News, where Miss Melson's valuable property was located, and it is reported that the friend told Finch he would enable him to marry an heiress if he would give him $10,000 for the information, after the ceremony took place. Finch readily agreed to the proposition. He was a poor young man. Miss Melson, who was an orphan, was then living with her guardian, a Mr. Hawkins, of this city, who had a daughter just her age.

Mr. Finch, through some misunderstanding, thought Miss Hawkins was the heiress, and paid her several visits. He soon discovered his mistake, and transferred his attentions to Miss Melson, who was at the time only 16, and a mere child in her feelings.

Finch, after one or two visits, gave the girl a diamond ring, which she wore in her stocking. Her guardian, realizing that Finch was after his ward's money, hurried her off to Dr. J. R. Garlick's seminary, near Ashland, Va. "Love will find a way," and in spite of the strict discipline of the school and the argus-eyed doctor, Finch met Miss Melson and persuaded her to elope with him to Washington.

Left an orphan at an early age, she now gave her entire confidence and love to her young husband. He immediately assumed control of her enormous property, amounting to over $1,000,000, and from the time of her marriage only allowed her a limited amount of spending money. It is said that after the marriage, Finch's friend, who had located the quarry for him, called for his $10,000 and was refused the sum. A suit was threatened, but a compromise was reached, the faithful friend receiving $3,000 for his services in the transaction.

Mrs. Finch is well known here, and is of a modest and retiring disposition. The sympathy of the entire community is aroused in her behalf in her suit to free herself from her husband through the courts.

In the meantime stories of the penuriousness of Finch are cropping up from every quarter. It is said that when he first came to Newport News to look after the extensive interests of his newly married wife he slept on a dry goods box in order to save room rent, and various other expedients were resorted to by the embryo millionaire to save expense.

Some time ago Mrs. Finch told a milliner that she could not pay more than 50 cents for a hat, as that was all her husband permitted her to pay for such an article. In her complaint Mrs. Finch states that she was only allowed $5 a month, and that when she made bills for necessary household expenses her husband would beat her.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

New York, Nov. 19.—Congressman G. W. Ray, chairman of the house committee on judiciary, who was one of the leaders in the fight for the Porto Rican tariff bill, said while in this city yesterday that until the test case brought to determine the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff was decided by the United States supreme court, there would be no tariff legislation by congress for the Philippines.

"That decision," he said, "will show us where we stand, and we can then proceed intelligently. If the court sustains the Republican contention that Porto Rico is not a part of the United States, but territory belonging to the United States, and that, therefore, the constitutional provision for uniform taxation throughout the United States does not apply to Porto Rico, of course the same will hold good with regard to the Philippines. We can then frame a tariff bill for the Philippines which will provide the necessary revenue for the government of the Philippines on progressive lines and so afford the necessary protection to our own manufacturers and labor.'

"What if the decision of the court should be that the Porto Rican tariff is unconstitutional, and that Porto Rico is a part of the United States?"

"If such should be the decision of the court, it might necessitate our having to give up the Philippines. We are bound to the open door in the Philippines. That means that the products of all nations can come into the Philippines on the same basis as our own. If we cannot raise a tariff against Philippine products coming into the United States, then our labor would be brought into competition with the cheap labor of the Orient. If that condition should come about, we might feel that our interests would demand our withdrawal from the Philippines."

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 19.—A new counterfeit in this section of the country appeared in this city last week, and was turned over to Secret Service Agent Bolan. The counterfeit is a $1 silver certificate issued during President Cleveland's second administration, and belongs to what is commonly known as the art series. This is the $1 bill in which there is an obelisk in the distance, and a woman personating science in a recumbent position, instructing a youth. The printing is somewhat blurred. The bill has evidently been reproduced from a wood engraving copied from a photograph. If the lathe work had been better imitated, the bill would pass anywhere, but it is particularly in this direction that it is so inferior that any person accustomed to handling money would readily detect it. The back of the bill, however, is excellent. The green ink used is but a shade lighter than the genuine, and in every respect, except the work already referred to, it would be readily accepted anywhere. The paper appears to be very good. However, it was discovered that the face and back of the bill were printed on different sheets of paper and then pasted together. One of the bookmakers at an over-the-river race track turned the money over to the Secret Service department.

BUT ONE YET AFLOAT.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 20.—Of the nine big vessels which went ashore during the hurricane of September 8 but one is afloat. Not one of the vessels was seriously injured by the terrible experience, owing to there being no rocks hereabouts, although the maritime insurance companies have a large bill to settle as a result of the calamity. The Kendall Castle, of the Castle line, went ashore at Texas City, eight miles from Galveston. The steamer was floated Sunday morning, pulled through the Texas City channel by a tug assisted by her own steam and anchored in Bolivar roads at 7:30 last night. The Castle line is British, and the steamer came here from Antwerp. It took fifteen days to get her off.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly send a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

M'GREGOR'S WILL.

He Leaves an Estate of $4,500,000 to His Heirs.

New York, Nov. 20.—The will of Ambrose M. McGregor, the Standard Oil millionaire, who died last week at his country seat at Mamaronack, on the Sound, has been admitted to probate at White Plains. The value of the estate is not mentioned in the petition, but it represents more than $4,500,000.

Among the bequests are the following:

To his brother, Alexander H. McGregor of Geneva, O., his Cleveland estate, comprising 63 acres and valued at $1,000,000; to Edward P. Barber, of Ohio, 25 shares of Standard Oil certificates; to Adelaide Louise Barber, of the same place, 25 shares; to his son, Bradford B. McGregor, 250 shares of Standard Oil certificates; to the United States Trust Co., of New York, he gives the proceeds of 125 shares of stock of the oil company in trust for his son Bradford, while to the Union Trust company of Manhattan he gives 125 shares of stock also in trust for his son. He bequeathes 125 shares to the United States Trust Co., as trustee for his wife, Tootie B. McGregor, and also 125 Standard Oil certificates to the Union Trust Co., for the benefit of his wife. The remainder of the estate, comprising the extensive mansion, jewels, paintings and common as well as preferred oil stock is left to the widow. The will is dated January 27, 1897.

PORTO RICAN SCHOOLS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—M. G. Brumbaugh, commissioner of education for Porto Rico, says the school system now in operation there includes 800 teachers and 38,000 pupils. This is only a beginning, as there are 300,000 children of school age without school facilities, most of whom would enroll if they could. Commissioner Brumbaugh says the hope of the island is in the public schools and that great illiteracy in Porto Rico must be reduced. The schools are not to be compared with American systems, but their transformation must be gradual. The report says that the present school law should be wholly abrogated at the coming session of the insular legislature, for many reasons, and a new law passed. A change in the licensing of teachers is needed to protect good teachers "from the competitions and machinations of worthless teachers and from the pernicious interference of politicians."

The report urges closer supervision and quotes Dr. Groff, formerly acting commissioner, as saying that the supervisors of the school were at first ex-soldiers, ex-teamsters, ex-packers and other such men, and they had to teach English in addition, but now they are men as qualified as the salary can command and the supervision requires their entire time. There are over one hundred American teachers engaged in the schools and the demand is for more, provided they know enough Spanish to instruct the children in their native tongue. One group of these American teachers is denounced as "the seekers after novelty and new experiences, mere adventurers, who imposed upon the administration and the children, and who used the salary and position of teacher solely to see a new country for a year and then return. Fortunately these are gone, and the better teachers remain to carry on a really helpful and arduous task. The people of Porto Rico have patiently borne with these adventurers, and quietly longed for their departure." Thousands of children in this island, says the report, are half clothed, half fed and half housed. At least 80 per cent. of all the people are illiterate and the crying need is schools to reduce the appalling illiteracy. There are no public school buildings and no public colleges or universities.

NOTABLE WEDDING.

New York, Nov. 19.—It is announced in a cablegram from London to the Journal and Advertiser, that the young Duke of Manchester and Miss Helene Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, were married last Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Canon Baker, in the parish church of Marleybone, London, in which parish the duke lives.

Owing to the opposition to the marriage by the relatives of both bride and groom, the wedding was extremely quiet. The Misses Helena and Effie Evans, aunts of the bride, waited on her; Ernest Lambert and Lionel Fundel-Phillips, the duke's most intimate friends, attended him.

The Duke and Duchess and Miss Helena Evans are now at Tanderagee Castle, the groom's Irish estate. The palace was en fete on their arrival; the duke's tenants welcomed him and his bride vociferously. The Duke and Duchess will sail for America next Saturday.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade says:

Prices of commodities advance almost without exception, and all the changes in manufactured goods are in the direction of firmer quotations. The smallness of stocks of goods carried is a feature of our reports from most leading centers. Scarcity of labor gives manufacturers in the middle states great concern.

Activity at iron and steel mills steadily increases, and there is an equally uniform advance in quotations. The gain has been more general this week than at any previous time this season, pig iron moving up 25c a ton and corresponding gains appearing in bars, billets, plates and structural material generally. Instead of the recent agitation for cheaper steel rails, there is now talk of an advance to $28, owing to the further rise in steel billets. Orders come forward in the best volume since last spring, when there was severe inflation of prices, and requests for quick delivery are general. The report of pig iron production on November 1 by the Iron Age shows a weekly capacity of only 215,304 tons, the smallest since September, 1898, but the reduction of 29,000 tons from October 1 in furnace stocks is most encouraging. These figures, with the activity in all branches of the industry, indicate that there will be no further reduction in output, but the decrease statement will probably show more than 200 furnaces in blast.

Packer hides at Chicago have ceased to advance, but remain firm at top figures, and country hides made further gains.

Tanners are not buying eagerly, and offerings are also moderate. Leather quotations are only slightly altered, while most grades are steady at former figures. Textile industries are rather quiet, although heavy-weight goods move more freely with the lower temperature. Woolen manufacturers are not yet seeking raw material in great quantity, and wool is not changed in price. Sales at the three chief eastern markets have again increased, while western consigners still insist that commission men shall accept their bids.

A temporary flurry in the wheat market on Monday took the December option above 80. It was reported that Wall street operators were turning their attention to grain. Publication of the usual weekly statistics had a depressing effect, however, particularly the enormous exports from Russia, which were a contradiction of earlier statements that the crop was short in northern Europe. Liverpool selling was large, and realizing soon made a decline of over 2 cents, which exceeded the previous advance. The much-discussed advance in meats at Chicago was not heavy, but scarcity of first quality fresh eggs has brought very high prices. Cotton rose slightly. Exports to Great Britain continue heavy, even at prices 2 cents higher than a year ago. Total cotton shipments in October were valued at $60,391,107, exceeding all records, and showing a gain of 200 per cent over the previous month.

Failures for the week were 217 in the United States, against 219 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 20 last year.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Nov. 20.—Close.—Wheat had an indifferent day, but on the whole held its own. There was a better feeling all around and the close showed a gain of ½ over yesterday. Notwithstanding the fact that the Liverpool cables were down, and that market closed 1@1½ lower, the local opening was unchanged. During the day the fluctuations only covered small fractions and the close was strong at the high price. The long element had about emptied out yesterday, and there was not much liquidation to-day. On the contrary buying orders showed up at the low figures and the situation held firm.

In the northwest there is some rain, more snow and a cold wave. Northwestern receipts were only 485 cars, compared with 1,225 last year.

There is also more talk of some of the Minneapolis mills closing temporarily on account of the stiff prices for northwestern grain and unsatisfactory freight rates.

There was fair trading in corn, and prices remained firm and practically unchanged.

There was little doing in oats, with prices steady.

Clover seed fell off five cents more, with trade dull. Receipts, 520 bags, and shipments 200 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 38c; December, 36½c; No. 3 yellow, 37¾c; No. 3 white, 38c.

Oats—Cash, 22¼c; December, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 24¼c; No. 3 white, 22½c.

Rye—37½c.

Clover Seed—Cash, 1899, $6.30; 1898 prime, $6.00; December, $6.30; March, $6.30 a.; No. 2, $5.65@6.00; rejected, $5.40@5.50.

At Chicago.

With weak and lower cables to influence them, there was some disposition among bear traders to hammer wheat at the opening of trading to-day, and initial prices were a shade lower in consequence. December opened a shade lower at 70¾@70¾c, advanced to 70½@70⅝c, held firm for a time and then fell sharply to 70c. A reaction to 70¾@70⅝c followed.

Northwest receipts were 485 cars, compared with 581 last week and 1,225 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 188 cars, six of contract grade.

Corn was decidedly strong. The situation was anything but encouraging to shorts, only 14 cars of contract corn being reported in to-day's inspection of 81 cars. November advanced nearly two cents on a few bids. Opening 8@8¼c higher, at 41@41¼c, it advanced steadily to 43¼c. December was also in demand. Opening a shade higher, at 41¾c, it advanced to 43¾c, and reacted to 43½@43⅝c. The demand became more general as the session progressed. Receipts were 81 cars.

Oats ruled dull but steady. December opened unchanged at 21¾@21⅞c, and sold at 21¾c. Receipts were 244 cars.

Provisions were a little easier all around at the opening. The run of hogs considerably exceeded the estimate, but shrinkage in weights was very light, and the tone improved somewhat later. January pork opened 2½c lower, at $11.60, and advanced to $11.65; January lard opened 2½c lower, at $6.92½, and held at that price. January ribs opened unchanged at $6.25.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Nov. 19 Close.
Cash	74	77½	74	74½	74
December	74½	74½	74	74¾	74¾
May	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
November	70¾	70¾	70¾	70⅝	70¾
December	70¾	71⅜	70	70@71	70¾
January	71	72	71	71⅜@⅝	71¾
Corn—					
November	41	42¼	41	41¾	40⅝
December	35¾	35⅝	35¼	35½	25½@¾
May	35¾	36¼	35¾	35⅝	35¾
Oats—					
November	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
December	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
May	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
December	76⅝	77½	76⅝	77¼	76⅞
May	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80	79⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
December	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝
May